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dating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to eted. (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square ine et three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00.

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts,
Pensylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are su-

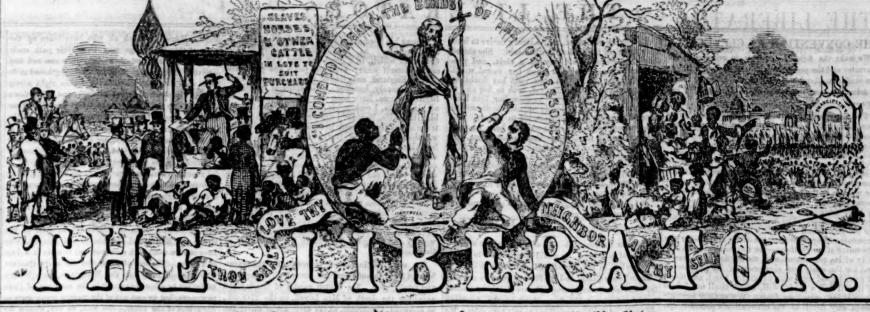
nittances are to be made, and all letters

sed to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray

LORING, EDNOND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL PHILLIPS.

F In the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Manfind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U.S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL'

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions TO SECURE THE PERFETURY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for staves—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons . . . . in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed! . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' -- John Quincy Adams.

# VOL. XXIII. NO. 44.

# BOSTON; FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1853.

# WHOLE NUMBER 1187.

## REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

THE PRO-SLAVERY ARGUMENT, as maintained by the most distinguished writers of the Southern States, containing the several essays on the sub-Sides, Chancellor Harper, Gov. Hammond, Dr. Simms, and Professor Dew. Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo & Co. For sale by A. D.

For these arguments in favor of slavery, we indebted to the extreme abolitionists of our in it is not long since the South was nearly quite as much united as the North, in regarding quisit an evil to be removed as soon as prac-able; but the violence und fanaticism of a cer-n class at the North has driven the former to ain class at the North has arriven the former to earth for arguments to sustain the system, of which these are a specimen. W. Gilmore Simms, feq. says, in one of these essays, 'Twenty years sign, few persons in the South undertook to justify legro slavery, except on the score of necessity. or, very few persons in the same region questhe their perfect right to the labor of their slaves, and more, their moral obligation to keep them still subject, as slaves, and to compel their labor, so long as they remain the inferior beings which we fad them now, and which they seem to have been from the beginning. This is a great good, the fruit wholly of the hostile pressure.' We are perfectly satisfied that the result of Abolitionism to have to make preslavery man, and it is on. periectly actioned that the result of Adoliticalism has been to make pro-slavery men, and it is on this account that we have opposed it, knowing that, in doing so, we have opposed the worst encies of the slaves, those who have been actually ricting their chains. We do not believe that these essays will convince many, beyond the rewhere slavery exists, that the system is one which ought to be perpetuated; but it may be a natter of interest to some to know on what ground hose who take this position base their arguments.

Synon of New York and New Jersey. The resolution adopted by this body, at its late session in this city, on the subject of slavery, was in the

Resolved, That, without any reference to the action Resolved, That, without any reference to the action of previous General Assemblies, we believe that in the present aspects of Divine Providence, the agitation in our General Assemblies, by any portion of the Church, of our relations to slavery in this country, is undesirable and inexpedient. Committing this whole subject, therefore, to the guidance of Divine Providence, we comment to our churches to offer increasing prayer for our country in all its sections, and for our own church in all its interests.

in all its interests.

We understand there were only two votes in the negative. The purport of this resolution is nearly the same as that of the resolution inserted in Saturday's Journal of Commerce, which our reporter mistook for the above. The chief difference is, that the one adopted is more general in its terms, and thus covers the action of the last General Assembly, without directly alluding to it.

We rejoice to see so large, intelligent and respectable a body of clergymen as compose this Synod, expressing views so moderate and conservative. We have no doubt that they are the voice

vative. We have no doubt that they are the voice of wisdom, and in perfect accordance with the spirit of the Gospel, as inculcated by the Great Teacher and his Accordance. Peacher and his Apostles,—which seeks to save men, rather than to enforce their civil rights.—N. . Journal of Commerce.

COLORED CHURCH MEMBERS AT THE SOUTH. Rev. R. Gurley, who, as Agent of the American colonization Society, recently made a tour through the State of Georgia, has recently addressed a long and interesting letter to Rev. W. M'Lain, Socretary of said Society, which is published in the Af-rican Repository. It is beautifully written, and presents many encouraging facts, bearing upon the objects of his mission. We make the followthe objects of his mission. We make the follow-ing extract, and regret that we are unable to pub-lish the letter entire:—

'It has been shown from authentic documents, that in the Southern States, in 1847, there were 139,378 colored members of the Methodist Church, that 100,000 were members of the Baptist Church in 1847, of the Presbyterian Church 7,000, of other denominations 16,000, and at this hour, it is probable that the number of colored members of Christian churches in the Southern States is not less than three hundred thousand. The great fund of humanity treasured up for the benefit of our colored population is in the hearts of the South. That Diving Law of the substance of the South. Tast Divine Law of love which worketh no ill to its neighbor, pervading the hearts of Christian masters and Christian slaves, will dispose both to seek each other's highest good, and to impart to all men a knowledge of its Author and the happi-hess of His kingdom."—*Ibid*.

The decision of Judge Gama, of the U. S. For the decision of Judge Greek, of the U. S. Circuit Court of Pennsylvania, discharging Jenkins and Crossen, who had been arrested and imprisoned under cotor of a warrant issued by a Justice of the Peace of Luzerne county, for the part they took, some time since, in arresting a lugitive slave at Wilkesbarre, named William Thomas, will commend itself to the approbation of intelligent and candid men. The clear-headed old Judge made short work of the Abolition adventures, who undertook to proceed against U. S. officers for performing their duty under a law of Congress.—Ibid.

The call of the Jerry Rescuers for the cele-The call of the Jerry Rescuers for the celebration at Syracuse on Saturday last was exceedingly unique. It was substantially as follows:—Men women and negross 'will address the assemblage'—'Speeches, rongs and music—A feast of reason and a flow of soul '—' Now bright the mass'.

Releast of Carallello or much '—' funtion'—
Releast of Carallello or much '—' funtion'—

Releast of Carallello or much '—' funtion'— Release '- Give little or much '- Justice 'Gather together all the little drops '- Freedom - Bring one dollar '- Prayer '- How many will collect five !' Such a melange of piety, patriotism and pelf—such a pot pouri of speech, song and soul—such a mingling of

Black spirits and whites, Petticoats and tights,'

could only be expected in that modern Pandemonium (politically and pietically) Syracuso. - Utica Weekly Gazette.

Women's Rights. The Woman's Rights Convention at Chicago (Cleveland) broke up on Thursday, Oct. 6th, in a row, under the auspices of the insane virago, Abby Kelly. We think there is some truth in the claims of the leaders of this movement; but a few demonstrations of such a character as the above will quiet it effectually. One Convention ending in a scolding match and Conracter as the above will quiet it ellectually. One Convention ending in a scolding match and cap-pulling scrape, will do the cause more harm than half a dozen Temperance Conventions will care, even under the efficient prescriptions of those reliable old-school practitioners. Drs. Hewitt and Marsh. Keep your temper, ladies!—Hartford Republican.

## SELECTIONS.

From the Drogheda (Ireland) Argus. AMERICAN SLAVERY. TO MY COUNTRYMEN.

men, instead of throwing themselves, heart and soul, into this heavenly movement, will still be found warring against God in puny efforts to prevent the fulfilment of His righteous decree, that is children of the African race shall be placed on an equal footing with men of every other clime. I cannot bear to think of this, and therefore I write to arouse you. We talk of our Christianity. Countrymen, it is rank infidelity, pure athesism, to despise our brethren to whom God has given a skin colored differently from our own. Is not such conduct a practical denial of God—a plain flying in the face of our Creator, who, whatever may be the color of the skin, whether white or black, or tawny or copper-colored, 'has created of one blood all the nations of men which dwell on the face of the earth'?

alone; they are confirmed to me by several American abolitionists.

Since the death of this great-hearted man, no loud voice from Ireland has awakened the fears of American slaveholders, and Irishmen in America are bringing disgrace upon the land of their birth by joining with the oppressor, instead of taking part with the oppressed. I am not acquainted with an Irishman in America who is an outspoken friend of the colored man. Millions of men— bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh—have taken up their abode in that land of whips and chains, and they have no word of sympathy for God's children, who are treated by their fellows as if they were soulless brutes.

Countrymen if you and the profit of purpose to establish a mission in Central Africa is not yet executed. Our operations ought at once to be greatly enlarged. Tenfold the amount of missionary labor now performed through the Society's agency, could be profitably expended in fields which no other organization is likely to enter.

We ask our free mission brethren to consider these things,—and few, and scattered, and feeble as they may regard themselves, we would earnest by entreat them not to despair of a cause like ours, but on the contrary to engage with renewed energy and zeal in its support. Then, we need an accession of numbers; and happily, our principles are

have no word of sympathy for God's children, who are treated by their fellows as if they were soulless brutes.

Countrymen, if you and your wives and children were liable to be sold on the auction stands, or disposed of like cattle, in lots to suit purchasers, torn asunder remorselessly, without the hope of ever meeting again on earth, would you not feel grateful to any one who strove to save you from so terrible a fate! The colored people are treated thus All I ask of you is, that you will 'do as you would be done by'—ask your own hearts how you should act, and I have no fears as to the result. Irishmen have great power and influence in America; let the public sentiment here be honestly expressed in favor of freedom for the slave, and it will tell powerfully in the same direction on the hearts of our countrymen in the United States. Let every letter you send out to that land contain a prayer in favor of all those who are conslaved: let every newspaper ring with honest denunciation of a system which holds in slavery three and a half millions of men and women, as justly entitled to liberty as we are ourselves. There is neither honesty, nor manliness, nor consistency in our exclamations of abhorrence of oppression at home, while we turn a deaf ear to the cries of the slave in America, where we have so much power to see justice done.

I respectfully entreat the editors of all our passing of the contrary to engage with renewed energy and zeal in its support. Then, we need an accossion of numbers; and happily, our principles are and house shrink from their active propagation. Let those whe had then that none who understand and love them meed shrink from their active propagation. Let those understand and love them meed shrink from their active propagation. Let those understand and love them meed shrink from their active propagation. Let those understand and love them meed shrink from their active propagation. Let those understand and love them meed shrink from their active propagation. Let those uccellunt principles

25 Eccles st., Dublin, 19th Sept., 1853.

From the (Utica) American Baptist.

AMER. BAPTIST FREE MISSION SOCIETY.

It is more than ten years since the American Baptist Free Mission Society was organized. One principal purpose of the organization was to open a channel for the liberalities of anti-slavery Baptists, who were restrained by conscientious mo-An intelligent and long-tried abolitionist (Jarzs McKim, Esq., of Philadelphia, United States of America.) was in Dublin recently. A few evenings since, he delivered an address to the committee of the Dublin Anti-Slavery Society, in which he gave a pleasing account of the onward movement of the emancipation agitation in his country. It is always gratifying to those who are embarked in a noble enterprise, to feel assured that their labors are productive of good results. Mr. McKim gave us a hasty sketch of the abolition movement, from its commencement in America to the present day. It is about twenty years since William Lloyd Garrison startled the American conscience by declaring that his words would be as harsh as truth, and as uncompromising as justice, and that he would be heard. At that time, the mind of the country was in a species of lethargy on the subject of the wongs in a species of lethargy on the subject of the wongs in figure to the people, and that great the spirit of the people, and that great the original purpose of the heart should be a shared to should be a spirit of the people and the spirit of the people and that great the spirit of the people and the spirit of the people inflicted on the colored man; but a change has come over the spirit of the people, and that great thand, from North to South, from East to West, is shaken and convulsed by a deep agitation, which is not to be set at rest until the chains of slavery are rent asunder, and justice is done to her colored people. God has spoken in tones of thunder, and the voice is not to be hushed until the glad of the price of blood. The same is true of the price of blood. The same is true of the content of the price of blood. The same is true of the price of blood. The same is true of the

is not to be set at rest until the chains of slavery are rent asunder, and justice is done to her coloride people. God has spoken in tones of the most of the makes him more an oppressor; but a righteen policy swelling, and will ultimately bear down all opposition, so that 'every chain will be broken, and the oppressed shall go free.' At home, this change in public sentiment manifests itself in the better treatment of the free colored people in the Northern States of the Union. A few years ago, they were treated with the utmost indignity; when translein appearance or how courteous in their demand, into separate cars on the railways, and to the worst accommodation on board steamboats. White men spurned them with the utmost contempt. A great change for the better has taken place in these respects, and although an ungodly hard of their colored brethen still animates the breasts of many, yet a great change for the better is now generally manifest—the colored man is not now torn from his place in the public conveyance. It is true, he is yet subjected to much indignity in many ways, but an improved public opinion is sociaring for him, day by day, a juster treatment. Abroad, the universal voice of civilization is proclaiming in the ears of the bewildered man stealer that he must release his victim or take his place among barbarians. 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' makes the check of the alaveholder turn pale as the hearts his deep, damning crime, through it sin fluence, made the subject of universal exceration in fluored, is any sorrow while I pen the painful words—Fishmen in America are taking little or no part in the glorious agitation which is to terminate in the most memorable result the world has seen since Moses led the Israelites out of bondage in the land of Egypt; and, to the echotal of the relation of the colored people—Fishmen in America are taking the convergence of

the earth'?

Countrymen, the great O'Connell raised his voice in favor of the oppressed colored man; he never paltered with his convictions on the question of human rights. His words thundered across the Atlantic, and, like the voice of a man inspired by Heaven, they gave confidence to the friends of freedom in America, and struck fear into the hearts of her enemics. These are not my own sentiments alone; they are confirmed to me by several American abolitionists.

Since the death of this great-hearted man.

America, where we have so much power to see justice done.

I respectfully entreat the editors of all our papers to arouse the mind of this nation on the great question of slavery in America, and to awaken our countrymen in that land to a right sense of their responsibilities and their duties, and remain, your faithful friend,

JAMES HAUGHTON.

35 Ecclas at Dublin 19th Sent 1852 masses of the people, because they were new to them, and condemnatory of their treatment of the colored people of America.—Voice of the Fugitive.

From the Carson League. THE WILKESBARRE TRAGEDY-JUDGE GRIER'S OPINION.

The marshal and his Southern employees who committed the anomalous outrage upon the slave Bill, the other day, at Wilkesbarre, it seems were arrested by a warrant issued by a Justice of the Peace for shooting and outraging their prisoner, on the complaint of Mr. Gildersleeve. This infamous tyrant, Grier, under color of office, issued a habeas corpus, and by virtue of his judgeship, rescued the marauders. The grounds of his decision are mere pretences to conceal his tyranny. The act of '33 authorizes a Judge of the Supreme we think of this Judge, who, with such testimocision are mere pretences to conceal his tyranny. The act of '33 authorizes a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States to discharge, upon habeas corpus, any person who is imprisoned 'on, or by any authority of law, for an act done, or omitted to be done, in pursuance of the United States, or any order, process or decree of any Judge or Court thereof.' Being a Judge of that Court, he assumes that the kidnappers were simply 'executing process' of the U.S., by virtue of the Fugitive Slave Act, and that Gildersleeve charges the execution of such process as their crime—and there-Slave Act, and that Gildersleeve charges the execution of such process as their crime—and therefore he discharges them. Whereas, the complaint of Gildersleeve makes no charge of the kind. His complaint is for 'an assault and battery on William Thomas (Bill) with intent to kill.' The William Thomas (Bill) with intent to kill.' The land.—Hartford Rep. service of process under the Fugitive Act is one thing, and the 'shooting Bill with intent to kill him,' another, and a different thing. The kidnappers were arrested for the latter, not the former outrage. The authority to arrest Bill gave no authority to make his head a mark for their revolvers until it was a bruised, mutilated, lifeless, gory tar-get. If the marshal should take a slave in Syra-cuse, and put shackles upon his hands and feet, and

thority to make his head a mark for their revolvers until it was a bruised, mutilated, lifeless, gory target. If the marshal should take a slave in Syracuse, and put shackles upon his hands and feet, and convey him a helpless victim from the city, doing him no unnecessary harm, he might, perhaps, protect himself in the satanic courts under this statute. But, instead of carefully transporting him, if the marshal should hitch him to a horse and drag his helpless body over the pavements, and tear his flesh from his body, and all but murder him, then would he become a transgressor, and amenable to the laws of the State for a wanton and cruel abuse of process. His process would be no protection for such an outrage. Such was this case. Because that brave man resisted with his might, he did not forfeit his life to his pursuers, nor had they the right, while he was standing in the river with his head and only above the water, to make his head amark for their murderous aims, until they thought they had killed him, and then leave him, because 'dead niggers were worth nothing.'

A motion relative to the selling of milk on the Sabbath was yesterday referred to the Presbyteries. After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Synod adjourned till this morning.

The Synod [of New York] assembled again at 9 o'clock this morning. There was a very good attendance of members present, and the Moderator (Rev. Dr. Judd) performed the devotional services.

Invitations to sit as corresponding members were extended to Rev. Messrs. Isaae Van Doren, of Synod of New Jersoy, Otis Rockwood, of the Windham Association, Onna, John Listy, of the' New Bootets, of the Old Colony Association, Mass.

Rev. Henry A. Rowland, on behalf of the Committee of the Minutes of the General Assembly, introduced the following resolution as that part of their report which concerned the action of the Assembly on the subject of slavery:

Resolved, In view of the sation of the last General

THE WILKESBARRE SLAVE CASE.

GRIER'S OPINION.

The throne of tyranny is the Judge's bench in every country where the despot himself has not in himself all power. Presidents and Congresses are harmless things in our country without the Judges to put the judicial stamp upon their orders and enactments. Our Judges are our despots, and the palmiest days of oppression in Europe never saws so vile a tyranny upon their judgment seats. The acts of our U. S. Judges would beget a revolution in any country of the world, and the only reason they are endured here, is, because we wait the use of the ballot-box to dethrone them. But even the ballot-box may be too tardy in its movements to answer the demand of impassioned justice and insulted mercy. It is a wonder that such a wretch as Judge Grier of the U. S. Court at Philadelphia is unmolested by the people whose protection he scorns and whose laws he tramples on. rotection he scorns and whose laws he tram-les on.

The marshal and his Southern employees who
The marshal and his Southern employees who
and the Sheriff who should execute it. Diabolism

THE WILKEBBARRE CASE. Our readers should not fail to read the article upon this subject, from the New York Ecening Post. It is precisely as we stated last week—the United States officers swore to falsehoods before Judge Grier. But what shall we think of this Judge, who, with such testimony within his reach, refused to receive it! What shall we say of his decision, which exculpated the officers entirely from blame! Words cannot express the sentiments we entertain for such an the officers entirely from blame! Words cannot express the sentiments we entertain for such an apology for a man. If any of our readers ever feel like going to sleep over the cause of anti-slavery, let them just recall the Wilkesbarre affair-let them remember Judge Grier. The very thought of such an accursed monster will be sufficient to arouse them to action. It makes an honest man sick to witness such an utter devotion to slavery, on the part of our Judges. But the day is coming on the part of our Judges. But the day is coming

### From the New York Evening Post, 21st ult. THE NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIANS.

A motion relative to the selling of milk on the

dead niggers were worth nothing.'

Judge Grier, like a genuine Jeffreys, shut out all evidence on the habeas corpus. He lent his office to shield this unutterable brutality from the sight and abborrence of the world. He consented to no counsel or evidence on the part of the people, because the Governor of the State, or Attorney General, or other officer representing the State of Pennsylvania, or the poor slave himself, did not appear to charge the defendants under the laws of the State. To use his own language, because none of those officers had shown, or would show, the least countenance to such proceedings—and as the person who had a right to complain as the injured party (Bill) had confessed the justice of his arrest by fleing the country, he would not permit mere volunteers to embroil the State against her will'—and therefore he set aside the counsel for the State, and proceeded to the coursel of slavery. Resolved, In view of the action of the last General Assembly on the subject of slavery.

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Resolved, In view of the action of the last General Assembly on the subject of slavery.

The convergence of the world as them to give the detent of the last General Assembly on the subject of slavery.

Resolved, In view of the action of the last General Assembly on the subject of slavery. The theory its body, through its committees, to enter upon such investigations as may implicate any of the lower judicatories in criminal neglect, and the own investigations as may implicate any of the members of the churches in unlawful assembly on the subject of slavery. oy flexing the country, he would not permit mere volunteers to embroil the State against her will—and therefore he set aside the counsel for the State, and proceeded to the contemptible farce of taking the exparte evidence of the kidnappers and murderers themselves—with the exparte evidence of the parties complained of, alone, he attempts to correct false impressions as to the facts. The story of those secondrels he denominates 'testimony of numerous and respectable eye-witnesses, who testify to what they had seen and heard.' Abominable! Infamous! Such a Judge ought to be hooted from the bench, and chased out of the country.

How long shall we abide the despotism of parties which sustain such Judges, and soffer human nature to be sacrificed and bleed at every pore to sustain them! If revolution is demanded anywhere, it is here. The judiciary is murdering law and constitution, and leaving the liberty and rights of the people under the grip of a tyranny as detestable as can be found on earth.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have seen the exparte testimony.

the people under the grip of a tyrainy as detestable as can be found on earth.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have seen the exparte testimony, and it fully sustains the case, as reported in the papers, in its worst features and horrors. The Judge's statement of the facts is a tissue of downright lies. So great a villain don't shrink at telling lies, of course.

Resolved, That, on the subject of slavery, it is the judgment of the Synod that no good is likely to result from ecclesiastical action in reference to it, either in this Synod or the General Assembly, and therefore leave it all to the inferior judicatories of the Church, and to the government of eternal Providence, with prayer for our country in all its sections, and for our Church in all its interests, as a more excellent way, and practically our proper wisdom.

An animated debate sprung up on this resolu-tion, and it was under consideration when we left the church.

The wilkesbarre slave case.

The continuation of this last enormity did not arrive in time for us to give it in full this week, and we think it better to wait a week and give it entire, than to mutilate it. Our readers will want, like the child with Alexander's greatness, 'to know it all,' and we are anxious they should.

Judge Grier has fairly out-Griered himself, so far as the reports have reached us. His disregard of the sovereignty of Pennsylvania, is as marked and emphatic as his long-established contempt for the Divine authority.

As an elder in an orthodox church, this trait of the Judge's character has appeared more prominent than if he had been, by profession, an Atheist.—So, his being a Pennsylvanian makes his contempt for her sovereignty more conspicuous than the same amount of arrogance in a South Carolinian.

For one, we rejoice at his insolence. Before the Almighty destroys a tyrant, He always suffers him to go mad.

The persecutors must be 'drunk with the blood of the saints' before their own destruction. Pharnach took away the allowance of straw and increased the tasks of his bondsmen shortly before he went to sleep in the Red Sea; and Judge Grier, with his clique, must be insanely drunk with the abuse of power when he dares to defy the laws of a sovereign State, as he has done in this case.

He is determined to make Pennsylvanians fee! that they are slaves, every man of them: that their laws, before the diabolism of the Fugitive Act, are as stubble before the fire.

'Lay on, MacDuff!' Striks home, good sir, un-

til you teach this mistaken people that no man's freedom is safe while there breathes in the land a slave.—Pittsburgh Sat. Visiter.

THE WILKESBARRE SLAVE CASE. A complaint for riot and assault and battery has been made against the U. S. officers who attempted to arrest the fugitive slave Bill Thomas, recently, at Wilkesbarre.—Warrants for their arrest have been issued, and warrants for their arrest have been issued, and served upon them; and they have been brought before Judge Grier, of the U. S. Court, on habeas before Judge Grier, of the

### COTTON IN INDIA.

COTTON IN INDIA.

A small volume of Indian statistics has been recently printed by order of the House of Commons. It contains short summaries of the most important information which could be collected in the statistical office of the East India House on the principal heads of Indian affairs, and was originally prepared by order of the Court of Directors. There are two principal descriptions of cotton plants now cultivated in India—the indigenous and the American. The indigenous plant of India is an annual, and succeeds best in the rich black soil found in various parts of the country. The American plant, though a perennial, is practically an annual in India, and though grown successfully in some parts on the black soil, yet thrives better on the light red lands. Each kind is recommended by peculiar advantages; the Indian is superior in durability and fineness, the American in productiveness and length of staple. Both kinds are cultivated to a considerable extent, but the indigenous plant will probably always continue to be the favorite with native cultivators. It may now be considered as demonstrated beyond all question, that India can furnish cotton for the British market, and that the natives cultivate the cotton plant in a manner which, if it admits of improvement, is highly efficient. In 1846, the Court of Directors directed consignments of 6,000 bales to be made annually for three years—half to be of New Orleans, and half of indigenous cotton. Very favorable opinions were pronounced on what was sent, by spinners and other competent judges, Very favorable opinions were pronounced on what was sent, by spinners and other competent judges, and all doubt as to the capability of India to produce cotton suitable for the purposes of our manufactures may be said to have been thenceforth set at rest. The great inferiority of the Indian cotton at rest. The great inferiority of the Indian cotton as compared with the American is the result of what befalls it subsequent to its production in the fields, that is, in the way it is gathered and stored, in the mode by which it is separated from the seed, and its transmission to market. The cleaning and packing of cotton, in spite of the continued attempts of the Government to introduce improved saw-gins, is still very far from perfect. But the impossibility of getting cotton to the coast from inland districts forms the real reason why so scanty a proportion of the cotton we consume in our manufactures is derived from India. The amount which the maritime districts produce could not, probably, be very materially increased. About 8,000 square miles are already, it is calculated, devoted to the cultivation of exported cotton, and only a small portion are already, it is calculated, devoted to the cultivation of exported cotton, and only a small portion of the parts of India adjacent to the sea will grow cotton at all. If by means of railroads the great cotton field of Hyderbad, in the centre of Southern India, were placed nearly on an equality, in point of facility of transport, with the maritime cotton districts, then, as the writer of this portion of the volume calculates, a breadth of land sufficient for the growth of a cuprity sought to the fill demand. the growth of a quantity equal to the full demand of Great Britain might be at once available. That cotton cannot be conveyed to a profit from the cen-tre of India, except by railway, may be proved by the analogous case of salt, which costs at Benares double what it does at Calcutta, the distance beween the two places being 400 miles, being about the same distance as from some of the cotton marts at Hyderbad to Bombay.—London Morn. Chronicle,

THE SLAVE US. THE MASTER. A case of great in terest was decided in the Covington Circuit Court, yesterday. We have been at some difficulty in obtaining the acts, which are as follows:—Sam Norris, a colored man, has been living in Covington about five years, has married a free colored woman, and has had by her several children. He believe the Mark I. N. Petters of Virginia who was the control of the control of the colored woman, and has had by her several children. man, and has had by her several children. He belongs to a Mr. J. N. Patton, of Virginia, who permitted him to come to Covington, and engage in
whatever service he thought proper, on condition
that Sam would pay him, out of his earnings, a
stipulated sum per annum, we believe about \$100.
The surplus, whatever it might be, was to belong
to the slave. Sam was punctual for several years.
He was sober and industrious, and, in his humble He was sober and industrious, and, in his humble way, very prosperous. About two years age, Mr. Patton came west on a visit, and agreed with Sam that if he would pay him the sum of four hundred dollars, within four years, that he would give him his freedom. Sam gratefully accepted the proposal, and at once paid down, out of his hard earnings, \$135; and has since given his master some 40 or \$50 more.

Patton now comes forward to rescind the contract, and claim his slave. The case was yesterday decided by Hon. Judge Pryor, in favor of Patton. In delivering his opinion, his Honor stated the following facts:—

lowing facts:—
1st. That the laws of Kentucky recognize but two
modes of liberating slaves, by will, and by deeds of 2d. That the slave cannot make a contract.

3d. That the contract was executory, and the time fixed for the negro's freedom future and con-

time fixed for the negro's freedom feture and contingent.

4th. That so long as Sam was a slave, his master was entitled to his services, and the money he (Patton) had received was in law his own.

The opinion was able and elaborate, and the authorities numerous and decided. His Honor characterized the case as one of great hardship and crucily, and every one in the court-room seemed to sympathize deeply with the poor negro. The case, we understand, has been appealed to the Supreme Court of the State.—Cincinnati Commercial, 22d ult.

An Ungraterut World. Miss Frederika Bremer, whose novels are the delight of all who read them, and who enjoys the highest social position in Sweden, did not, when travelling in this country, fall in love with the slave-pens of Richmond, Virginia; on the contrary, she describes them in her late book of travels as she saw them, in no harsh spirit, but with truthfulness and kindness; whereupon the Richmond Enguirer berates her in the severest terms, and accuses her of ingratitude. But wherein the ingratitude consists, we cannot divine. The writer adds: AN UNGRATEFUL WORLD. Miss Frederika Bremer,

. We trust that this new instance of ingratitude and breach of courtery, on the part of "distinguished for-eigners," will put our people on their guard. Abolition-ists cannot do justice—cannot present facts truly; they always color through their own jaundiced vision."

breaches of courtesy, they must remove beyond the bounds of civilization, or, like the Japanese, hold no intercourse with outside harbarians.—N. Y. Evening Post.

on the al-mpound of vallow, in ich super-drugging, railable in

postage, paid, in nelly cured real 'pacured real 'pacures the 'grest plindness, fullo, Old

### From the New York Independent HUNTING FLIES.

HUNTING FLIES.

There are two degrees in this art, viz., F. H. and F. C.—Fly Hunting and Fly Catching. The first is easy, but few can have a diploma for the last. I opened the door to let the warmth out of my ovenheated study, and in came a boisterous fly, almost as big as a bee, and ten times as important. One would think him a courier before all the emperors on earth, or the chief of politicians about to utter a speech, or a Monsieur Jullien, lecturing his hundred instruments, each in his own tongue.

It was an annoyance: for when one has a little bit of an inspiration of his own, and is about to make a flourish on paper, he does not care to have himself burlesqued. Did you ever undertake to drive one fly out of a large room with a high ceiling? We took our broom and struck at the busy fellow, with only the effect of quickening his activity. Whereas, before, he buzzed in stately circuits, he now set about such a series of nimble circuits, now near the floor, then, before we could now near the floor, then, before we could detect him with our eye, up by the ceiling; now by the door, then by the window, and giving out a sound like a Sheel in a factory, driven round at a tremendous rate, until our anger changed to mirth, and the attempt at hitting him became ludicrous. We smote here and there; we beat the books, the wall, the carpet, the stove—everything but the fly. He seemed to be the only one that fully enjoyed himself. At length we sat down, hoping the busy impertinence would settle somewhere. So he did—right before our face, on the desk, and crept about with such a nimble, pert, business-like air, that one could not help thinking that he said. Were you not looking for us, sir, just now? Is there anything that you particularly want? Can't we serve you? and with that, undoubtedly unable to restrain the laughter that swelled his blue jacket, he bounced up and whirred and whirled, bounced and buzzed; bumped the window, and bizzed against the wall, and went through all the waltzes, polkus, schottishes that ever were conceived of—a We smote here and there; we beat the books, the polkas, schottishes that ever were conceived of-

perfect aerial quadrille.

Well. This is amusing enough on a small scale But it is rather sad to see it on a large scale. New York has been after its corrupt and corrupting aldermen for months past, swinging the broom justice after them; smiting here and smiting there, but always hitting the place that the rogues had just left. And nobody is so happy, so fat, so nim-ble, so amiable and familiar with justice, as these

amazing aldermen.

Methinks I see my example imitated, also, in the grandest style, by no less a broom-holder than the President of these United States. He shakes his broom, now at disunionists, now at Free Soilers, and then at all who hate both of them. Indeed, his task is worse than mine; for he has flies to drive out and flies to drive in, and a part of the time it is very uncertain which is which. Lately, several big flies have been buzzing in the Custom

several big files have been buzzing in the Custom House, so that the President could get no peace even in Washington. And less of it since he has been flirting the broom than before.

Judge Hall, formerly a member of the Fillmore cabinet, appointed to the bench to execute Fillmore's posthumous vengeance on the Syracuse men who rescued Jerry, has had a very lively time with the broom The headle deep not see to be less. his broom. The handle does not seem to be long enough, or the judge is not quick enough, or something else is the matter. It is just our game over again. We hit the wall fast enough, and smote the reverend face of many an unsinning author, but not the fly. So Judge Hall has hit the government, and hit his own temper, knocked over the law two or three times, taken several resting spells, and waited for the game to settle somewhere within reach; given out a swounding blow, and hit his own knuckles; lost his temper again, and all the impartiality that was left. But never mind!

the impartiality that was left. But never mind:

It is after the flies yet.

Good Judge Hall, won't you come down to my study a while, and practice a while on my fly? I think I could show you a trick or two that would help you somewhat in the hunt which you wage after your flies. And, it may be vanity, but I have ng suspicion that I could tell you more about these very flies you are after, than you seem

But, if you stand upon your dignity, and are dehit those naughty flies, let me advise ou to try a little one. Put some government mo you to try a little one. Fut some government and lasses on the desk of justice, or somewhere in a public place; let the flies lie down to lap it up, and when they are all filling themselves, let the and when they are all filling themselves, let the broom come down like thunder on them; and then if you do not hit the Jerry flies, there is no doubt but you will kill others that deserve it full as much,

We grant to Judge Hall the degree of F. H.; he must show more skill than he has yet before we issue the diploma of F. C.

H. ; he

## From the A. S. Standard.

'SATAN TRANSFORMED.' This is the language employed by the New York Uncle Tom's Cabin is being played. The particular circumstance cited the Observer's wrath was the ann The particular circumstance which ex that little Cordelia Howard, who plays the character of Eva so beautifully as to win universal a plause, had induced her father to set apart one do lar a night, the fruit of her earnings, for Mr. Pease's mission at the Five Points. The Observer

There is not a greater rendezvous for prostitution and iniquity of every sort than this same National Theatre. Undoubtedly, the moral character of the play which has for the last few months been nightly exhibited on its stage, and with so much success, has been the means of enticing hundreds of innocent souls within its halls and on the road to ruin. But Satan has indeed put on the double garb of an angel of light when, as means of alluring a still larger number of them into his snares, he clothes himself, through the columns of that same N. V. Tribune, with the eminently righteous work of devoting a dollar a night for the support of a charity to which the National Theatre, with the above zealous aid, is nightly adding its victims.

It must be admitted that the National Theatre as formerly conducted, was obnoxious, to some extent, to the charge which the Observer brings against it; but in putting the drama of Uncle Tom upon his stage, the manager has produced a con plete revolution. The place is now frequented by persons of the highest respectability, by religious people, not excepting clergymen. The harlotry so spicuous formerly has been completely exorcised by the spirit of Anti-Slavery-that spirit which the Observer hates with all the malignity of its festering hypocritical heart. The editor of the Sunday Atlas, having visited the Theatre recently, was struck by this fact. He says:

'There was not, in the whole establishment, unless she was under sanctified hypocritical protection, which we do not believe was the case, one of those frail sisters of the town and pure, who nightly seek a market-place in the corridors of other theatres; and when we said to a somewhat ultra republican friend, 'it seems to us, from the aspect of things, that there are no wantons in this theatre,' he replied, 'No-sir-ee! them's the women and gals that don't come here. No-sir-ee! These ere gals and women go where trade is kept up; this ere theatre, is one that goes in for reliefs, where and women go where trade is kept up; this ere theutre is one that goes in for religion, virtue, morality—and liberty. Although the words somewhat faltered on the lips of our republican friend, we understood them without the aid of an interpreter, and learned a lesson which older men might learn and cherish, to their credit

Thus it will be seen that the harlots, like the Observer, are not much attracted by Anti-Slavery. They agree, in fact, in repudiating it. Jesus, however, said of that class in his day, that they would go into the kingdom before the Scribes and Pharis, and we have no doubt that the harlots of Nov York have more of genuine humanity in their hearts than the Editors of the Observer, and others who, like them, go for slave-catching in the name of Christ

The Observer, in supporting Slavery, supports a system of licentiousness and prostitution a great deal worse than that of which ordinary Theatres are too often the nucleus. Slavery forces its victims to become prostitutes, while the licentiousness of our Northern cities has at least this advantage omparison, viz., that its victims are no ma of Uncle Tom reveals this feature of slave system in a very impressive manner, and is in itself a lesson of moral purity. The Observer, in supporting the Fugitive Slave Law, goes for seizing the woman who seeks to preserve her chastity by flight, and forcing her, by the whole power of the U. S. Government, to submit to the lecherous here of her master. The paper, which adembraces of her master. The paper which vocates villany like this has the cool effrontery pretend to be shocked by the licentiousness of the

THE CONVENTION AT CLEVELAND. elicited much comment, and a strong desire to hear more upon all the topics she discussed. She stated

Rights movement, as presented by the principles and action of that convention, is no 'extraneous topic' to an anti-slavery newspaper. It is anti-slavery itself, in one of its purest, most comprehensive and effective forms. Every truth it utters for woman is the truth uttered for the chattel-bound woman, no less than for her sister, disfranchised by law, wronged by social custom, or robbed by pecuniary usage. The convention was remarkable for the power and versatility of its talent—for the expansive comprehensiveness of its spirit—for the expansive comprehensiveness of its spirit—for the liberality of its platform—for the marked individuliberality of its prominent and controlling members—
and for the unity and singleness of its purpose.—
It sowed good seed with no stinted hand, and much of it will find a genial soil, which shall not fail to ly. The introductory paragraphs are plainly by another at-

frankly and fairly, 'What does the Bible teach in regard to Woman's Rights?' Strangely, for once, regard to Woman's Rights?' strangely, for once,

but he must not attribute it to mere gallantry, we express our opinion that there are parts of Mr. Garrison, full of indignation at his course, Uncle Tom's Cabin which he never can surpas Mr. Garrison, full of indignation at his course, burst forth with the unparliamentary, but certainly which he never has surpassed. She probes human merited assertion, that Mr. Nevin 'had the spirit of nature every whit as tenderly and truly as he; her a rowdy and a blackguard!' It brought down storms of hisses—and subsequently a very harmless, cowardly, and ludicrously personal assault upon Mr. of hisses—and subsequently a very harmless, cowardly, and ludicrously personal assault upon Mr. Garrison. It was on this wise. Mr. Garrison, who, after the adjournment, had delayed to pass from

Mr. G. I did.

Brother. He is a brother of mine. Brother. Did you mean what you said! Mr. G. Certainly. I always mean what I say. Brother. You said it, did you!

Mr. G. Yes. Brother. You did, did you! Brother. Tou did, did you?

Mr. G. Yes.

Brother. [With courage up to the snubbing point.] 'You did, ha! Well then, take that,'—
[thrusting his hand in Mr. Garrison's face, and

giving his nose a friendly tweak.]
Mr. G. You call that a defence of your brother, do vou ?

Brother. Yes Well, I am satisfied, if you are. [And

Have you attended the Convention !

So have I. Them women can speak some, can't priests. I am afraid they will discourage them, prevent their success. They will oppose it to neither be frightened nor conquered, and would not be discouraged.

## From the New York Tribune.

that the announcement was made on Saturday, that this celebrated Anti-Slavery. Woman's Rights advocate would address our citizens. At the appointed hour, men and women of all classes came to hear her. The large Court House in this city was hear her. The large Court House in this city was packed to its densest capacity. Her Quaker style of dress was a matter of novelty. Her mild and amiable-looking husband was on the stand beside her. His head and face were noble and striking. When Lucretia came forward to speak, curiosity had been roused to the utmost. She spoke for about an hour and a half, holding an immense audience enchained. She presented views bold, startling, and at least, to this community, original. No crying evil of the day escaped exposure and

audience enchained. She presented views bold, startling, and at least, to this community, original. No crying evil of the day escaped exposure and condemnation. Slavery was spoken of freely, as a curse to the master and the slave, and as a stain upon the honor of the Republic.

Her manner of speech was mild, winning and attractive. Her discourse gave strong evidence of the fact, that woman, when she is qualified properly, has a right to be heard in public assemblages.—
From the misrepresentations of the press, our people had expected to see a sour, disappointed-looking woman, who, if the truth was fully known, was unhappy in her domestic relations. Her own appearance and that of her husband at once gave strong presumptive evidence of a quiet, happy life. Every auditor—even the strongest pro-slavery man—listened with attention, if not with conviction. This fact vindicates the people of Kentucky from the charge too frequently made against them, either malignantly of ignorantly, at the North, that they are unwilling to have the characteristics of their deep and tender feeling, especially matermial; but her mind has more philosophical depth has a spent of the discourance of the master and the slave, and as a stain upon the vidence of a quiet, happy life.

Her manner of speech was mild, winning and attractive. Her discourse gave strong evidence of the fact, that woman, when she is qualified properly, has a right to be heard in public assemblages.—From the misser presentations of the press, our people had expected to see a sour, disappointed-looking woman, who, if the truth was fully known, was unhappy in her domestic relations. Her own appearance and that of her husband at once gave they are unwilling to have the characteristics of the condition of the fact windicates the people of Kentucky from one can be quite sure; one could not for an hour, nay not for half an hour, be doubtful about them. She, like him, has a poetical tendency, and has a plant of the free family assembles every day for morning and terming praye

THE CONVENTION AT CLEVELAND.

We make the following extracts, in relation to the character and the proceedings of the Woman's Rights Convention at Cleveland, O., from the Editorial Correspondence in a recent number of the Anti-Slavery Bugle:—

The Convention was a grand one. Grand in its moral sublimity, in its fidelity, in its comprehensive, world-wide philanthropy. The Woman's Rights movement, as presented by the principles and action of that convention, is no 'extraneous topic' to an anti-slavery newspaper. It is anti-slavery itself, in one of its purest, most comprehensive and effective forms. Every truth it uters for woman is the truth uttered for the chaltel-bound woman, no less than for her sister, disfranchised by less were needed by social questom or robbed by less were needed by social questom or robbed by less were needed by social questom or robbed by less were needed by social questom or robbed by the less were needed by social questom or robbed by the less were needed by social questom or robbed by less were needed by social questom or robbed by the less were needed by social questom or robbed by the less were needed by social questom or robbed by the less were needed to be lieve. She more upon all the topics she discussed. She stated that Lucy Stone would pay us a visit, and processive upon all the topics she discussed. She stated that Lucy Stone would pay us a visit, and processive upon all the topics she discussed. She stated that Lucy Stone would pay us a visit, and processive upon all the topics she discussed. She stated that Lucy Stone would pay us a visit, and processive upon all the topics she discussed. She stated that Lucy Stone would pay us a visit, and processive upon all the topics she discussed. She stated that Lucy Stone would pay us a visit, and processive upon all the topics she discussed. She stated that Lucy Stone would pay us visit, and processive upon all the topics she discussed. She stated that Lucy Stone would pay us a visit, and processive upon all the topics she discussed

If Lucy Stone should visit us, I will send you an account of her reception. MAYSVILLE.

ENGLISH PERIODICALS. In addition to the articles

It sowed good seed with no stinted hand, and much of it will find a genial soil, which shall not fail to ripen it into precious fruit. We cannot here at tempt any detail of the convention's proceedings. Our readers will find them elsewhere.

All went on smoothly in the convention till Mr. Barker introduced the question of the teachings of the Bible, in the purposes of the movement. Then there were manifestations of deep anxiety among some of the friends, and strong manifestations of displeasure among the orthodox indifferent, and orthodox opposers. The extremest differences of opinion were expressed, but neither differences of opinion, nor fear of consequences, could induce the heroic women to limit discussion, or narrow their platform. In this they were true alike to themselves and their cause, and have rendered good service to truth and freedom. Thanks to them for their fidelity. Their cause will not suffer because they were true to free speech. Upon this hangs their success.

Mr. Barker thought we should meet the question frankly and fairly, 'What does the Bible teach in regard to Woman's Rights!' Strangely, for once, be found himself in regard to the proposed in the progradue and irresistible appeals to the reader's heart—arsaw in any other work, so many and such sudder and irresistible appeals to the reader's heart—ap regard to Woman's Rights?' Strangely, for once, he found himself in agreement with the priesthood. He thought with them, that the Bible taught the inferiority and rightful subjection of woman to man. Nevertheless, he was the friend and advocate of Woman's Rights. He would rather discard the of Woman's Rights. He would rather discard the vite of the book, and do justice to woman, and without a moment's notice and without anything like effort or preparation of the writer's part. We are, on the contrary, soothed in our spontaneous emotion by the conviction of the writer's artlessness; and when once a gifted woman has satisfied her most captious reader that she was reduced to no such alternative. The Bible taught an opposite doctrine, and she proceeded to give a favorable exegesis of the objectionable passages which Mr. Barker had quoted.

Dr. Nevin, as Miss Brown was a 'young woman,' benevolently came to her help, as he said. In our judgment, he gave her cause little aid.—His can't was disgusting—his misrepresentations of Mr. Barker's remarks were gross severance in them.

as quick and vivid as his own. She shows also his, so to speak, structural faults, which, in a general Garrison. It was on this wise. Mr. Garrison, who, after the adjournment, had delayed to pass from the Hall till the whole audience had retired, met at the door, as he passed out, some three or four men waiting his appearance. Said one of them, a brother of Dr. Nevin:

Mr. Garrison, I wish to speak to you.

Mr. G. Will you walk into this room!

Brother. You said Dr. Nevin had the spirit of a rowdy and a blackguard, did you!

Mr. G. I did.

Mr. G. I did. allowance for certain special circumstances affect allowance for certain special circumstances affecting the latter, he would have produced a work very similar, in both its faults and excellencies, to Uncle Tom's Cabin. That she is a reader, and doubtless an admirer of his, is abundantly evident; for she has closely copied his manner, and that not in its most favorable manifestations, but rather to the most obvious mannerisms.

CHARACTER OF UNCLE TOM. Regarded merely as a stroke of art, this closing scene may be contemplated with qualified feelings; but we shall offer no remarks upon what has evi-dently been conceived in a high religious, a nobly human spirit, and executed with no little power Viewed in this light-and it ought to be view no other by a critic who has seized the scope and In relating the circumstance, Mr. Garrison remarked that he considered this cowardly personal assault as far more honorable than the course of the Reverend Doctor. A decision in which I most cordially concur. entered into the spirit of his author-objections to No, Tom is conceived in a lofty spirit, and ned with all the meekness, the gentleness, the while passing into the cary, the house with a countryman, who was passing in his buggy. He commenced our acquaintance with the question, 'Are you a Woman's Rights Man?'

Ans. 'Yes.'

long suffering, which can be drawn from the inexhaustible sources of our holy religion alone; he is set sublimely on a pinnacle to attract towards his oppressed race, represented by his crushed and bleeding form, the pitying eye of Christendom long suffering, which can be drawn from the inex-—to awaken, to encourage, to warn. 'Suffering is, indeed, 'the badge of all their tribe;' and Europe has felt it to be so more strongly and directly, since they! I attended the whole of it. The women are right. They ought to have all they ask for. And they would get it right soon, too, if it was not for they would get it right soon, too, if it was not for they would get it right soon, too, if it was not for they would get it right soon, too, if it was not for the world like our right soon in the skin torn with the incessant last—disappears. the publication of this work, than it ever felt before. his skin torn with the incessant lash—disar Uncle Tom is actuated by religious principles the priests. I am air and they will oppose it to and prevent their success. They will oppose it to the utmost. Woman's Rights is to the priests, than he is represented as speaking and doing. His just what abolition is to the slaveholder. It proposes to take away their power and authority, and they one, often, but had not always been such; and he is represented as speaking and doing. His condition was that of a slave; it was a very hard one, often, but had not always been such; and he is represented as speaking and doing. His condition was that of a slave; it was a very hard one, often, but had not always been such; and he will do anything to prevent it. Perfectly agreeing with my sensible farmer friend, in his last remark, I left him, with the assurance, that though
he rightly estimated the priests, he did not do justice to the women. They were heroines, who could
the hideux Legree. But is not such an occurrence the hideous Legree. But is not such an occurrence frequent in God's ordinary all-wise, but inscrutable direction of human affairs? Presented to us under the conditions dictated by the objects and purposes of Mrs. Stowe, how could she, without outraging LUCRETIA MOTT IN KENTUCKY.

MAYNILLE. Tuesday. Oct. 18, 1853.

Believing that you feel an interest in all the great reform movements of the day, I sit down to sufferers would she, without outraging righteous purpose, have represented him, for instance, organizing a revolt against the oppressor, in the course of which he and his maddened fellow sufferers would have imbrued their hands in the write to you upon the reception accorded to Lucretia Mott by the citizens of this place, on Sunday, the 16th inst. Among slaveholding communities, it has hitherto been very unusual for females to address large and continued the sunday and the course of which he and his maddened fellow-sufferers would have imbrued their hands in the blood of Legree! With Mrs. Stowe's proved powers of description, and her mastery over the feelings, she could have flashed before our eyes characters, scenes and cations the course of which he and his maddened fellow-sufferers would have imbrued their hands in the blood of Legree! With Mrs. Stowe's proved powers of description, and her mastery over the feelings, she could have flashed before our eyes characters. has hitherto been very unusual for females to address large audiences upon the exciting public could have paralleled! Instead, however, of plants dress large audiences upon the exciting public could have paralleled! Instead, nowever, or play-topics of the day. It was therefore with surprise, that the announcement was made on Saturday, that this celebrated Anti-Slavery. Woman's Rights advocate would address our citizens. At the appoint-vocate would address our citizens. At the appoint-vocate would address our citizens. At the appoint-vocate would address our citizens.

peculiar institution' discussed. Mrs. Mott, in a mild tone, but in words of unmeasured compass, denounced it as a wrong and outrage upon the rights of humanity.

She addressed the people at night again, upon the subject of Woman's Rights. As large an audience was in attendance there as during the day. She presented, in her eloquent way, many new views of woman's daties and rights; her correlative rights. Her appearance among us has

Among his poems, the witty and satirical are the most popular; as, for example, his Fable for Critics, in which, in a good-humored way, he has made himself merry with the poets and poetesses of New England, only one of whom, Margaret Fuller, is severely handled. His satirical, political, fugitive pieces, have been very successful. As one of his merits, I reckon his being so fascinated by his little wife, because I am so myself. There is a trace of beauty and taste in everything she touches, whether of mind or body; and above all, she beautifies life. Among other beautiful things which she has created around her in her home, I have remarked a little basin full of beautiful stones and shells, which she herself collected; they lie glittering in water clear as a crystal, and round them is a border of coral. Pity it is that this much loved young wife seems to have delicate lungs. Her low, weak voice tells of this. Two lovely little girls, Mabel and Rose, the latter yet at the mother's breast, and an elder sister of the poet, one of the worthy and the good, constitute the remainder of the fairly and Kanes and Ingrahams and Albertis, who worthy and the good, constitute the remainder of Griers and Kanes and Ingrahams and Albertis, who the family.'

# THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 4, 1853.

SECOND DECADE ANNIVERSARY FORMATION

American Anti-Slavery Society!

It is almost twenty years since the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY was organized by a Convention held for that purpose in the city of Philadelphia. How eventful is the history of the Society and of our country during this period! The Society, faithful in a good which have flowed from it to the world,-these things degree to the great principles on which, as upon the have made it for ever memorable in the world's history Everlasting Rock, it was so wisely founded, has gone forward steadily and fearlessly in its work of exposing the sinfulness of slavery, and its dire effects upon the permanent gratitude of mankind, the Fact which will make it the place of Pilgrimage for generations pecuniary prosperity, the political relations, and the moral character of the Nation, and demanding, as the it were in a corner, even at the best, on the fourth day right of the slave and the duty of the master, Immedi- of next December. The Declaration issued on that day ate and Unconditional Emancipation. Happy would it was the Complement of that put forth on the Fourth of have been for our country, and O, how happy for those who now pine in bondage! if the voice thus lifted up indeed but a 'blurred and tattered parchment.' The in the name of Justice and Liberty had been heeded one was but the Baptism of the Nation with Water; the and obeyed. But, alas! the American People, like other, its Baptism with Fire and with the Holy Ghost. Pharaoh of old, hardened their hearts, refusing to obey The first Dispensation regarded only the Rights of the the mandate of Jehovah, and practically demanding, Ruling Race; the second vindicated those of the Race Who is the Lord, that we should obey his voice, to let that was outcast and trodden down. The one was the our bondmen go? We know not the Lord, neither will we let our bondmen go. The area of Slavery has been High Caste; the other contemplated the restoration of mmensely increased by iniquitous legislation and at the the Pariahs to their just equality as human beings. expense of a bloody and atrocious war; the number of The First Movement uttered truths intended only to slaves has augmented from two and a half to nearly affect themselves and those they stood for. The Second caught at those truths, and insisted upon applying ment of a new statute for the recovery of fugitive them to every creature made in the Image of God. The bondmen-a statute worthy of the spirit of Caligula one was partial, the other universal in its issues. The and Draco, and disgraceful alike to our professions of the way open, nay, hedged up and protected it, to Republicanism, Civilization and Christianity. Each the worst tyranny the world ever saw; the other would advancing step in the progress of the Society has re- make it impossible, if carried out in its original spirit vealed a still 'lower deep' of national corruption and to its ultimate results, that there should evermore exist profligacy, until both Church and State are shown to be a Tyrant or a Slave. And the one went to its imperfect utterly defiled by the dark spirit of Slavery, and the work in garments rolled in blood, while the other goes Constitution so contaminated as to leave no alternative on its way clothed in white vesture, its head crowned to the friends of freedom but to repudiate its obligations with olive, and with a palm branch in its hand. The or renounce their allegiance to God. But notwithstanding these developments of national

we see in these developments a sure sign of progress, and a pledge of final success. We have compelled Slavery to exhibit itself in its true character before mankind ; we have succeeded in fixing upon its hideous fea- rence of mankind. tures the steady gaze of the whole civilized world; we which will ere long prove itself too mighty to be successfully resisted. We now know, as we did not at first. the height and depth, the length and breadth of the evil

In accordance with the vote of the Society at its last Annual Meeting, we hereby invite the members and on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, December 3d, 4th and 5th, to celebrate the Twentieth anniversary of its above named, at 10 o'clock, A. M. We hope to see a representation of friends of the cause from every free eloquent champions of freedom, the meeting may be instrumental in strengthening the Anti-Slavery Sentiment of the country, and hasten the day when Liberty shall be proclaimed throughout all the land unto all the

By order of the Executive Committee, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. EDMUND QUINCY, Cor. Secretaries. WENDELL PHILLIPS, Rec. Secretary. Papers friendly to the Society are requested

THE DECADE MEETING We hope our readers bear in mind the fact that th

copy the above.

Twentieth Anniversary of the Formation of the American A. S. Society is close at hand. It is time for the members and friends of that Society to be making their in its doomed walls to fly from the wrath to come. It and almost admiration, when so many Northern le in its labors of mercy and love.

and Mr. McKim, and Mrs. Mott, the Anniversary would not be a failure ; for it would reaffirm the fact, In this connection, we may refer, and we do it with which is the main thing for enemies and friends to pleasure, to the many proofs we are receiving of a know. But it should not merely be a Success in verity awakened feeling on the subject of slavery among slave a choral Triumph—but it should be made one which holders themselves. Some of these proofs we cannot should compel an acknowledgment from all mankind; now refer to publicly, without the hazard of 'quenching the which gainsayers cannot dispute, which enemies the smoking flax.' But when we find a Southern cannot deny, which shall give heart and encourage- (Natchez) editor groaning over the fact that the 'ablest of true Liberty for all. One that shall not merely com- only little read there, but actually ' bring the published fort Mr. Greatheart and Hopeful and Faithful, but in debt,' while the 'Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin, which

have striven (and with some success) to make it a Den The sad forboding above expressed by the warm- of Thieves. The seat of Penn and the early Quakers hearted Swedish authoress has proved all too speedily who followed him into the Wilderness, though the and fatally true. The Boston papers of Monday last might not be allowed to speak in the meetings of their announce the death of Mrs. Lowell, on the 27th ult, successors, but be cast out of the modern synagogues as at Elmwood, Cambridge, at the early age of thirty-two their retreat, is not unworthy of a reverential visit. The Declaration of Independence, too, was an historical fact, the scene of which is justly sacred in the memory of mankind. To be sure, it has not been as yet much more than a Rhetorical Flourish, as McDuffie (we believe) justly defined it to be. But it hath the principle of eternal life in it, which will not for ever be smothered or trampled out by profligate politicians and prostituted priests. · Virtue has already gone forth from the hem of its garment for the healing of the bowed and decrepid nations, and though the hereditary malady may not yield at once and for ever to the sacred touch, still, its power will yet prevail, and health and happi-

Philadelphia has been the birthplace of great Move ments. The advent of Penn, the peaceful Common wealth he founded,-the Declaration of Independence one was successful, as far as it achieved any success through a long and dubious conflict of brute force and profligacy, we are far from being discouraged. Indeed, physical violence. The other can gain the perfect triumph it proposes to itself only through Repentance and The Fourth of December will yet take

We trust that there will be a general reassembling of all the Signers of the Declaration of Sentiments,-of have formed a nucleus around which is gathering, sure-ly if not as rapidly as we could wish, a MORAL POWER there acknowledged had been given to them. We do not expect to see Robert B. Hall, or James F. Otis, or Charles W. Denison, or others who may have forsaken which we are struggling to overthrow, and this knowledge is an important preparation for the work that remains to be done. Profiting by the experience of the past, and having a never-failing source of encourageday of small things, when it was done : on the structure that God and Truth are on our side, we must go for- gles to which it has given birth, and strength, and life; ward, regardless of every obstacle, and undismayed by Man may justly excite in each other's minds, in view on the hopes which Experience and Faith in God and in of the history of the last twenty years and the things it has brought forth. Let there come up to that Asfriends to assemble in Sansom Street Hall, Philadelphia, ning of the Conflict, and have never blenched or given ground since. Let them review their ranks, and while they mourn the vacancies which Death and Desertion Formation. The meeting will open on the first day have made in them, let them remember that it is only through such Faith and such Experience that God gives State, and that, by the presence and labors of many born into the Cause, the fresher recruits of the great the victory. And let there be gathered together the later army of Freedom, and let them renew their oath and revive their courage in the presence of the veterans of th host. Let there be present all that take an active part in the Movement against Slavery, in honest sincerity whether by speech or pen. Let the Abolitionists assemble from all parts of the Continent,-from the Free States and the Slave States,-from New England and from the Great West, and look upon one another and thank God that grace has been given unto them to stand unto this day. Let it be a new era in our Cause, from which it will date a new energy and a fresh zeal in the good works which will crown it with success. It may made such ; and it is for every individual Abolitionist to say whether he, or she, will help to make it so .- q

LUCRETIA MOTT IN KENTUCKY.

We were deeply interested in reading the account of Mrs. Mott's reception in Kentucky, and of the respect arrangements for being at it. It should not be per- ful attention given to her public discourses there, which mitted to be a failure through the indifference or neg- were upon the reform questions of the day, including ligence of the Abelitionists. It cannot be a failure, to full expression of her views on Slavery. Our reader be sure; because the very fact which it announces, will find the account in another column. The manner that the Organization which was born into this breath- in which Mr. and Mrs. Mott are spoken of by the Ken ing world on the 4th of December, 1883, still lives tucky writer, contrasts strongly with the coarse and vul and is busy in the work for which it was called into gar epistles concerning them, from various places re being, is a Success in itself. It is a Patent fact—' plain cently visited by them in New York and Ohio. It is a for all folk to see,'—confronting the American Nation, striking and interesting fact, that slaveholders and preaching Repentance to it, and denouncing destruc- neighbors of elaveholders should have so generally ac tion as the alternative,-calling upon it to turn from corded to Mrs. Mott a candid hearing, and afterward its wickedness and live,-exhorting all dwellers with- expressed themselves concerning her in terms of respec is recognized and acknowledged by the country and the writers have united to ridicule and malien her. The me world, by the Pro-Slavery and Anti-Slavery of the land, tive of these last, however, is obvious. Their sole aim as an Entity, a Real Presence, an Actuality, a Vitality, to please the pro-slavery spirit, South and North, in the and cannot fail to influence mightily its destinies. An hope of receiving some crumbs which might fall from Organization which is cursed by the intelligent Slave-their masters' tables. But these fellows will find that holder as the chiefest enemy they have to dread, they have 'dirtied themselves for nothing.' They canand blessed by the intelligent Slave as the best friend not prevent intelligent and reflecting people, North or he has to look to, must be successful, in reality, on the South, from hearing such women as Lucretia Mott, Lucy day which tells that it has been twenty years engaged Stone, and Sallie Holley, whenever an opportunity of fers; and the simple seeing and hearing them is to cov-If there be nobody at Philadelphia but Mr. Garrison, er their low and brutal revilers with shame and contempt.

ment to all who are looking towards the Celestial City most learned, and critical defences of slavery' are no shall strengthen even Mr. Despondency and his daughter, whose name is Much-afraid. Let it be the Inter rapidly, we know a mighty change has already been

produced in public opinion and sentiment; and era though it be, at present, no more than a willingnes to read on the subject, yet that is a great gain, and man inevitably be followed by something more and valuable

and valuable.

Within a few days, two gentlemen have called at the Anti-Slavery office here, both of whom declared them-selves slaveholders,—one from Louisiana, the other from Virginia. The whole appearance and manner of the former was manly and pleasing. He conversed with us, on the subject of slavery, nearly two hours. He us, on the subject of Louisiana where he lived, then said that, in the part of Louisiana where he aved there was a strong and growing feeling in favor of some State action by which the condition and treatment of the slaves should be ameliorated. He reprobated, with apparent sincerity, every cruelty practised towards do slaves, including their sale and the separation of famslaves, including their sale and the separation of ani-ilies; although he was slow to admit the probability of the entire abolition of the system. He did not explain how human beings could be held as properly, and yet be exempt from liability to sale and separation. But we thought we saw indications of a spirit in this your man from which much good might be expected. With regard to the other, we had less opportunity to become acquainted with him, but he expressed interest in the anti-slavery discussion now going forward. Both these sired an opportunity of full conversation with him The world moves. Even the South does not wholly keep back. The moral elements have not been agitated for nothing .- M.

### MR. GOODELL'S BOOK

The Wesleyan of the 27th ult., contains the follow. ing strictures on the action of the Massachusetts Society respecting the corpulent partizan pamphlet which Mr. Goodell is pleased to style a History of Slavery and SLAVERY AND ANTI-SLAVERY

Of this work, by Wm. Goodell, we have sold man Of this work, by Wm. Goodell, we have sold may copies. Seeing an impeachment of its veracity, by the Mass. A. S. Society, in the matter of the division of the American A. S. Society in 1840, we have waited the sponse of Mr. Goodell. He did respond, asking secfications of incorrectness from these who make the charge. The managers of the Mass. A. S. Society do charge. The managers of the Mass. A. S. Society do charge to make the charge to the charge to make the charge to the charge cline to sustain their charge by any attempt at prof.

They assume that it is abundant and already long before
the public during the 13 years past since the divisor,
and therefore need not be repeated.

This is uncandid and unfair. 'The public of to-day
furnishes thousands of readers who are not familiar
with the occurrences of thirteen years are

with the occurrences of thirteen years ago, or less. This present public have been informed by that Soiety, through numerous channels, that William Goodell's history is false and unreliable. This is necessarily in

jurious to his pecuniary interests and his reputation as a man. And it demands full proof or frunk retraction.

To fall back on the expositions of years gone by, of which thousands know nothing, as a justification of charges made against an elaborate work of to-day, to which work such expositions had no allusion, as the work did not then exist, is to trifle with the public. And to make public assessment to the public and t to make public assaults upon the reputation of an important work, and then refuse to attempt to sustain anywise dignify their position. It would be more creditable to them to point out the facts misstated or omitted, even at this late day. And we anticipated that they might be able so to do. It would, however, seem to be

As there may be very honest sort of people (if not twaddle sounds like reason, we would say, once for all, that the Massachusetts A. S. Society is the sole judge of the occasions on which it will go at large with its own ense against any charges alleged or insinuated against We apprehend that 'the Public' has had its dues to the matters, for his treatment of which it has officially condemned Mr. Goodell's book. The Massachusett and the American A. S. Societies, at the time of the Apostacy of 1840, and many times for years afterwards, while the subject possessed the interest it has long since lost, laid the subject in full before the Public in the Standard and the Liberator, in the authentic Reports, and by the hand of individual members. They copied every reply that the seceders or their friends ventured to put forth, and the facts and philosophy of the whole business were as fully expressed, by speech and the press, as anything could be. We humbly conceive that the Public has no right to ask that we should go over this ground again. It is not the Massachusetts Society, but Mr. Goodell, that the Public should find fault with, it want to know the rights of these matters, for not having used the materials so amply provided for the purpose of giving a true account of that passage of his-

tory. We have done our part in the premises.

New Organization is dead, long ago. Or if it survive, it is only in the person of Mr. Lewis Tappan, who Carthage, and meditates upon the mutability of human affairs. The men who promoted that Secession have long since gone to their own place. After we have seen Mr. Stanton moving to lay Anti-Slavery Resolutions on the table in the New York Senate ; Mr. Leavitt retired to a subordinate post on the staff of a Religious paper; Mr. Birney an advocate of Colonization; Mr. W. Denison, the Birneo-Tayloro-Webster-Pierce man, promoted from the Penitentiary at Washington to the Consulate at Demerara; Mr. LaRoy Sunderland selling ghosts by the dollar's worth, in Boston; and another Reverend Gentleman, who shall be nameless, (as he has returned home, and may have repented,) selling run by the glass in San Francisco; after having seen the things, and many more, we really think New Organiztion does not need killing over again. And having very many more times than three 'slain the slain,' Mr. 600 ell and the Wesleyan must excuse us from galvaning its dead body again, for the purpose of knocking it out.

The subject has long since lost its interest. All that we said of New Organization has been justified by it conduct and its fate. What we prophesied has become history. It has passed away, and new enemies stand in the field, quite enough to occupy our attention and our hands. And if a man, in the garb of a friend, at fecting impartiality to give a keener point to his blos, which, after all, he rather indicates than delivers like

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,

if such a man choose to put the gloss of our en upon the facts he proposes to relate historically, all the we feel called upon to do is, to interpose our denial be tween his statement and his readers. We can afferd to wait for justice. The history of the Anti-Slavery Case will yet be truly written. And it will record this posses in its history truly, as well as all others.

The Wesleyan complains that the action of the Mar sachusetts Society 'is necessarily injurious to Mr. Godell's pecuniary interests and his reputation as a man We do not know how this may be. It certainly should be so, both to the one and the other. And it is no more

than strict justice, if it be .- Q. THE GENERAL TRIENNIAL CONVENTION OF THE PA TESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the United States in lately concluded a session of a fortnight in the city New York. From casual glances at the reports their doings, we have been unable to perceive that the have matured, or even considered, any project for the real good of mankind. They solemnly excel Bishop Ives, of North Carolina, for adherence to Church of Rome. Some of the clergy, among who was Dr. Vinton, of this city, endeavored to establish rule (canon, as they call it—their gunnery is harmle now) by which only clergymen and actual commun cants should be eligible to seats in the General Conti tion. This was strongly objected to, and was lest. the course of the discussion of this subject,

'The Rev. Mr. Trapier, of S. C., said the time ! 'The Rev. Mr. Trapier, of S. C., and this means been when he should have advocated But experience had taught him that it was not experience to be subject to him. It had been discussed, time and again the Diocesan Convention of South Carolina. So of the best men he ever knew had not been mented of the Church, and yet were her most devoted and it of the Church. And the Church should not lose the sert fall friends. And the Church should not lose the sert fall friends. And the Church should not lose the sert fall friends. And the Church should not lose the sert fall friends. And the Church should not lose the sert fall friends. And the Church should not lose the sert fall friends are the nurest men. Men often merely. ces of such men. Besides, in Men out-municants are the purest men. Men out-municants are the purest men. Men out-municants are the purest men. Men out-municants members from worldly motives merely.

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Bellefontaine, Logan Co., Ohio, } October 24, 1853.

election in this State has closed; and in a manno. most discouraging to the friends of fusion or The Democracy has triumphed by a majorit is said, of more than sixty thousand votes. Free many places, has lost in moral reputation a and times more than it has gained in political tri-Many Whige had abandoned their own party bined the Democrats, before the election, rather than one the fusion. Many more will follow now; for arties, there are always large numbers who have all parces, to any where, nor any attraction, except real connection any where, nor any attraction, except grands the strongest; and, besides, the Whig party, wask before to effect any thing, has lost what little character it had, by joining its destinies with the ated Free Soilers, even for a single election. And here is little prospect that it will ever hold up its head Main. And the Free Soil party itself is sadly disjoint-Its late organ, the True Democrat, has been wooed and won by one of the Whig papers, and the matrimopial rites were solemnized one day last week. This has gien great offence in some quarters, as has the whole matter of the fusion. Many of the best and truest men the party have desired to retain, not really an ontidayery name, but at least a distinctive character as no extensionists of the slave system. But the majorbave, apparently, so far lost all interest in this subas not even to be willing to wear the name of Free Soilers, and so they have married the Whigs, and taken the name of their rival lover, and are henceforth to be known by the cognomen of the 'Free Democratic Party.' In the Hebrew poetry, you remember seven men laid hold of one man, and proposed most advantageous Leap-year terms, only that they might ' be called by his name.' In the instance before us, there is a dight departure from Scripture precedent. There are two bachelors in the case, and the would-be-disposed-of has married herself to one, but taken the name of the other. From such a union, I am afraid the very worst results are to be apprehended.

The 'Maine Liquor Law' has been one disturbing element in the election. But the day of its triumph here is far off. The Northern half of the State is perhaps prepared for it, as well as any place is for a measure of a questionable a character. But the Southern half of he State has a different class of people, to begin with. Then the whiskey trade is immense, and the best soil in the world is prostituted in great quantities to the growth of corn for so infamous a purpose. When I was at New Richmond, a dismal, dirty-looking little town on the Ohio river, I visited a distillery where a thousand bushels of corn are daily bedeviled into nearly a hundrel barrels of whiskey. Day after day and night after night, year in and year out, the fires of the infernal alembic are blazing. Eight thousand hogs were fattening on the grounds, or rather, refuse matter, all under one set of roofs. When the cholera swept through the country, in 1849, that place lost more of its inhabiants, in proportion to population, than any other in the United States.

This whiskey manufacture and trade will long be a erious obstacle to the spread, not only of temperance, but of every virtuous principle. It is most lamentable to see God's beautiful earth aggravating and heightening even Eden's allegorical curse-for who had not far rather see most luxuriant growths of therns and thistles,' than to behold immense prairies teening with corn for distillation, almost wholly, and all the slopes and surroundings planted with not less hateful tobacco? Such are the sights you must behold all over the southern and southwestern parts of Ohio. And the people, in great proportion, seem sun-struck with the curse. A newspaper item tells how many 'millions of bushels of corn were raised and distilled, besides many thousands more that were wasted in making bread'; and multitudes seem not to see the terrible rony. I heard one of the poor fellows boasting of how much it cost him for drink. He said he 'd ' he damned if he threw all his money away on bread and clothes." Beggared battalions of such are everywhere marching to ruin in almost all the West.

And kidnapping flourishes, too, on such a soil, to an extent most frightful. The three States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are, in their southern portions, as regular hunting-grounds for kidnappers as the California plains are for wild cattle. I have no doubt Covington, in Kentucky, and Cincinnati, separated only by the Ohio, are the central points of organized gangs of the most desperate counterfeiters and kidnappers who ever looked through the grates of a prison, or stretch-No colored man, woman or child, is safe. Houses have been broken open at midnight, in two instances, since I have been travelling here, and the inmates manacled and carried off. In both cases, however, the victims have been recovered and returned. But the hell-hounds in whose fangs they were found have escaped unharmed.

I do not believe the Fugitive Law was intended by its designers to re-capture fugitive slaves. The South are mad that so many of their victims escape to Canada; and this Law was passed to allow of reprisals upon the homes of free colored people, who live upon Slavery's frontiers, in order to keep full the ranks of screaming and sweating sorrow.

And this the Law is doing, aided by such miscreants as McLean, Flinn, Spooner, Grier and Ingraham; and a brood of Commissioners and Marshals, more hateful far than Milton's 'yelling monsters,' whose birth 'tore the entrails of Sin, their infernal mother, begotten upon her in rape most foul, by Death, her first-born son, as she sat prostrate at the gate of hell.' Hundreds, and more likely thousands, of Solomon Northups and their families, are this hour in slavery, torn from homes as free and happy as any in America.

Nobody is safe. The late case of arrest at Niagara Falls shows that a white skin is no security whatever. I should no more dare to send children out alone, especially at night, did I live within ten or twenty miles of the Ohio river, than I should dare send them into a forest of tigers and hyenas. I have taken special pains to warn the colored people, above all things, to be on their guard. Kidnapping is now a regular culting; and the U. S. courts are accessories in the damned work !! For the love of God and humanity, let it be exposed !

Yours, from the very midst of it, PARKER PILLSBURY.

DEATH OF M. ARAGO. By a recent arrival, we hear of the death of this distinguished French mathematician, astronomer and chemist, at the age of 68. He was for many years, in early life, in the scientific service of the French Government, in which he experienced a great variety of hardships. He was imprisoned in Spain ; thence escaped to Algiers, where he was detained as a slave for a year or two. 'During the Revelution of 1848,' says the Tribune, 'Arago was a member of the Provisional Government, in which be acted for a short time as minister of marine, and afterward as minister of war. His political predilections were in favor of the institutions of the United States With Marrast and Marie, he headed the republicans who desired a similar form of government for France. By his great popularity in his native district, he prevailed on the excited population of the Department of the East Pyrenees to abstain from the acts of violence and bloodshed to which they were disposed. He was chosen a member of the National Assembly from this Department. After the Provisional Government was discontinued, he was appointed by the Assembly a member of the Executive Committee. In this office, he showed great courage and sagacity in the June outbreak. After this event, he was made a member of the War Committee. He early declared himself an opponent of Louis Napoleon, and since his accession to Power, has taken little part in politics. He was no less fitted to shine in society than in science. He will long be remembered as one of the most versatile as well as the most profound spirits of the present intellectual

### POLITICAL AND MORAL ASPECTS OF EXTRACT OF A LETTER PROM WILLIAM FF The Gospel Banner (Augusta, Me.) affirms pos-WELLS BROWN.

Our friend Brown, we hope, will forgive this publication of a portion of his friendly private letter. There are very many here who remember him with great regard, and often inquire about him, to whom these few lines will be pleasant tidings :-

22 CECIL STREET, STRAND, LONDON, Oct. 8, 1853. My Dean Friend-I cannot think of letting Miss says :-

tate.

My daughters are still at school here, the youngest of whom acts as my amanuensis in conveying these few of the enslavement, in Louisiana, for twelve years, of sentences to you. Doesn't she write a good hand? a native-born New York citizen, Solomon Northup? Is n't she a good girl? I think I have told you before that they are being trained for teachers. They will soon have finished their eighteen months in the Training School, and will leave at Christmas. Craft called today to see me, and wished to be kindly remembered to you. He thinks of setting up a lodging-house in London. Ellen does not enjoy very good health. I am still going the rounds, giving lectures on American slavery, and sometimes on other subjects, to mechanics and literary institutions. I am now looking over the proofsheet of 'Clotel, or the President's Daughter,' a new work of mine now going through the press. I watch with interest the doings of my old coadjutors, and never take up a Liberator or a Standard, containing accounts of meetings or conventions, without feeling like taking have a city government which nullifies State laws at its the next boat for Boston. I am not tired of old England, yet I want to be back in America. Please remember me most kindly to Parker Pillsbury, Lucy Stone, the Fosters, and those immediately around you in the Anti-Slavery Office, and believe me to be Yours, very truly,

had attended. When I arrived at Mr. Babcock's, at Sherburne, I found no appointment made for a meeting. I suggested that they should invite in some of their neighbors for a friendly chat. They did so, and I talked with them for about one hour, I hope to some advantage to the cause. So ended my labors in Sherburne.

In Holliston, no appointment was made. The result was, I had no meeting at Holliston, and had the pleasure and expense of a lodging and breakfast at the

At Southboro', we had a small meeting. They have slavery. Friends S. and F. did all they could to get bers of the Methodist Episcopal Church? up a meeting, but they are quite of opinion that the influence of the young priest will, at least for a time,

house at Waterford village well filled, and had an excellent meeting. At 6 o'clock, I spoke again at Millville, in the Methodist house, to a crowded audience. During the day, I spoke just six hours and a half.

My last lecture at Millville, I learn this morning, has produced some excitement in the village. The but really in defence of his church against the charge arrived, is going off rapidly.'- Sandusky Mirror. of being pro-slavery. I of course chose for my subject the relation of the M. E. Church to the Slave Power.

The Rev. Dr. Trapier, of South Carolins, in supporting the section under discussion, said, that in circumstances such as he was subjected to, it was eminently necessary. Most of his congregation were domestioned or servants, whose time was limited, and this canon would contravance him in the same

To Correspondents. The readers of THE LIBERAron will undoubtedly join with those who have had the thanking Mr. Pillsnum for the highly interesting letters he has given us from the West. That he has found time to write them, as well as to correspond with the large also, amidst the approximation of the large is the rising sun. The side of the Medal bears this inscrip-Bugle also, amidst the unremitting fatigues and labors tion : of his lecturing tour, has surprised us the more, from

itively that there is no truth in the statement, that Rev. Messrs. Streeter and Ellis, of the Hanover street Universalist Society, in this city, have resigned or been re-

A FREE MAN IN SLAVERY IN CURA. The Havans correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce

My Dear Friend—I cannot think of letting Miss C. leave England without sending you a few lines, to acknowledge the receipt of your kind note sent over in the last anti-slavery box. I must also confess my negligence in not writing to you oftener. You and our mutual friend, Wendell Phillips, are the only persons who give me information of the doings of my American friends. Miss Estlin, no doubt, acquainted you long since of the severe illness of her father; and you will regret to learn from Miss C. that he is still in a feeble state.

\* \*\*

We have a story in town which has excited a good deal of attention, of a negro that has been kept in bondage as a slave for forty years, who was born in the United States, of free parents, at Charleston, South Carolina. He applied to Col. Wm. H. Robertson, acting Consul, for protection, and his case, which seems well established by the facts related, has been laid before the Captain General, who has promised immediate forether than the takes great personal interest in the matter, from the extraordinary narrative, and the consistent determination of the subject, for forty years, to obtain his freedom.

What has the Journal of Commerce had to say

CHEAP STORAGE. A merchant in New York, who en-CHEAF STORAGE. A merchant in New York, who en-cumbered a street six weeks with two hundred bales of cotton, was notified, and paid the fine three times. Be-ing asked why he did so, he replied, 'Tis cheaper to pay the fine than to pay labor and storage.' In Boston, the State law allows the removal of all ob-stances from the streets by the city officers, and provides that the goods, wares and merchandise removed may be retained till all expenses on them are paid by the own-

That New York merchant, compared with som of our Boston ones, was a reasonable man. They use the sidewalks for storage and for packing purposes about fifty-two weeks in each year. What the State law pleasure.—M.

THE RELIGION OF PAYING DEBTS. One of our ex changes has the following remarks on this subject :-

'Men may sophisticate as they please; they can neve Yours, very truly,

W. WELLS BROWN.

Rev. S. May, Jr.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A. T. FOSS.

MILLVILLE, Oct. 24th, 1853.

DEAR FRIEND MAY:

Last week was unsuccessful and discouraging, especially in contrast with recent excellent meetings which I had attended. When I arrived at Mr. Babcock's, at

The above was published in Zion's Herald, without any disclaimer, save what may be found above. a new minister at S., who gives no countenance to anti- Does that paper assent to this description of the mem

Consistent .- The British Banner, edited by Dr render anti-slavery work difficult.

At Blackstone, I spoke yesterday four times, as folhas been for some years against Mr. Garrison and his lows:—At Millville, in the Methodist house, at 104 anti-slavery associates. It denounces temperance meet-o'clock, to about one hundred persons, who gave me ings as 'irreligious,' 'unscriptural,' and tending to earnest attention. At East Blackstone, at 2 o'clock, to 'infidelity.' This is quite consistent with its course togood-sized school-house-full of earnest hearers. I ward the American Anti-Slavery Society and its friends. was invited by a number of gentlemen to visit them again. At four o'clock, I had the Baptist meeting-

CAN'T ACCOUNT FOR IT .- The Natchez Mirror in noticing the fact that Mrs. Stowe makes from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars out of Uncle Tom's Cabin, says : 'Mr. Fletcher has written the ablest, most learned, and critical defence of Slavery which has ever ap-Methodist Episcopal minister had recently delivered a peared in print, and it will bring the publisher in debt; sermon, professedly against the Fugitive Slave Law, while the 'Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin,' which has just

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES BY WILLIAM WELLS BROW. I am told the excitement is considerable in the village, and the anti-slavery folks say it seems like old times. I have just received a number of pressing invitations to come again soon. I feel much refreshed in body and soul this morning.

If there is a personal devil, I have no doubt he rejoiced over my failures last week; but he got the worst following evening at Guild Hall, Canterbury. We rejoice to hear that Mr. Brown has engagements in Essex in the following evening at Guild Hall, Canterbury. Yours, for God and Humanity,

A. T. FOSS.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER, for November, has come to hand, with the following attractive table of contents:

joice to hear that Mr. Brown has engagements in Essex for some weeks to come. At no time have the public manifested greater desire to receive information on American slavery than at present, and we confidently hope that the coming season will give all the lecturers now in the field ample opportunities of diffusing all the information they possess.—London A. S. Advocate.

I. Christ's Authority the Soul's Liberty; by Rev. Cyrus A. Bartol. II. The Shady and the Sunny Side of the Ministry; by Rev. Solon W. Bush. III. The White Hills; by Rev. Thomas Hill. IV. The Church of the First Three Centuries; by Rev. S. Osgood. V. Hillard's Six Months in Italy; by C. C. Smith, Esq. VI. Poetry; Rev. Joseph H. Allen, Rev. N. L. Frothingham, D.D. VII. Beccher's Conflict of Ages; by Rev. Geo. E. Ellis. VIII. Andrews Norton; by Rev. Wm. Newell, D.D. IX. Notices of Recent Publications. X. Literary Intelligence. XI. Religious Intelligence. XII Obitaary. Crosby, Nichols & Co., Publishers, 111 Washington ri and Tennessee, will have made provisions for dispening entirely with slave labor.—Keene Sentinel.

Think you have done well in employing Mr. G. B. Stebbins as a lecturing agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, for, to my mind, he is one of the most faithful and uncompromising agents in the field. A proposition having been made in the Convention of the Prot. Episcopal Church, recently held in New York, to allow Bishops to compile, from the Book of Common Prayer, shorter forms to be used on special occasions,—

The Rev. Dr. Trapier, of South Carolina, in supporting the section under discussion, said, that in circumstances such as he was subjected to, it was eminently necessary. Most of his congregation were domestic negro servants, whose time was limited, and this canon would countenance him in the coursé he was often compelled to pursue. He said the Church had hitherto been too conservative. A few years since, he was at the residence of the Bishop of London, and that prelate asserted that it was their excessive conservatism which drove the great Methodist leaders from the Church of England. That same stiffness which had worked so disastrously in that Church, would be productive of similar results here. The same prelate asserted that the Church of England owed the revival of its piety to John Wesley.

The Ingraham Testimonial.—At a meeting of the parties interested, held in the city of New York a few evenings since, the Chairman produced, for examination, the various designs sent in for the Ingraham Medal, which, having been carefully inspected by the gentlemen present, the choice fell on the one executed by F. Casali, of Howard street. The following is a description of the drawing:—On one side is the figure of America, her head ornamented with a taira and her breast covered with a cuirass. She holds out her hand in a protecting attitude towards a boat in the background containing Keszta. Her other hand grasps a spear resting on a pedestal surmounted by a cap of Liberty. Behind this figure is represented the Bay of Smyrna, the American and Austrian vessels, and the boat containing Keszta before alluded to. The whole is encircled by a wreath bearing the following motto:

Do you claim the protection of the United States?

Do you claim the protection of the United States ?

Then you shall have it.

'INGRAIMA,

Smyrma, July 11, 1853.

"Civil Liberty and Religious Independence, Throughout the World."

been far from good.

J. T. C., Chicago.—His letter to Mr. Garrison is received, and awaits Mr. G.'s return from the West, which is expected within ten days.

S. S. H., Brookfield.—Thanks for his letter, which will doubtless receive early attention.

J. W. L., New Budford.—The paper to which he alludes has not been received.

I. S., Mansfield.—His article awaits the editor's rearrance of the Republic of Sonora. The Constitution has already been drafted, and bonds issued in the name of the Republic.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

WAR AT HAND.

The steamer 'Arctic' arrived at New York on the

The first conflict, it is supposed, will ensue on the Black Sea or in Georgia.

Prussia and Austria both give indications, though not formally, that they will maintain a neutral position in case of a Turkish war. The French and English diplomatists therefore consider that war, being confined to the Turkish frontier, will not spread in Europe.

A battle was fought, on the 27th Sept., between the Circassians, under Gen. Schamyl, and the Russians, in which the Circassians had been compelled to retire to their fastnesses in the mountains, with a heavy loss on both sides.

The Committee have selected an earlier time than

their fastnesses in the mountains, with a heavy loss on both sides.

The London Times says that the Turkish manifesto is one of the strongest and most unanswerable State papers issued during the present century.

The Post says that morally Russia is already defeated, and that she will be so materially.

France.—Two hundred political arrests were made in Paris on the 16th ult. Among them, M. Gondehant, Minister of Finance under the Provisional government, but he was speedily released.

No news of importance from England, except that the strike in Lancashire had become serious. All the mills had been closed, and 25,000 persons thrown out of employment.

Harvard University.—The number of students connected with this University is 700—a greater number, probably, than has ever belonged at one time to any literary institution in America. They are from twenty-eight of the States and Territories of the Union, from the District of Columbia, and from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada, Yucatan, British Guiana, Brazil, the Sandwich Islands and Ireland. Law students, 12; scientific students, 69; divinity students, 26; medical students, 119; resident graduates, 15. There are 329 undergraduates. The senior class contains 88, junior 78, sophomore 93, and the freshman 70. One hundred and five undergraduates have been ratical, and the faculty seem determined to maintain ashigh a literary and moral standard as is practicable.—

Cambridge Chronicle.

Hydrogen States Cambridge Chronicle.

The Sultan .- We have seen it stated that the The Sultan:—We have seen it stated that the present Sultan is so delicate in health and appearance as to be scarcely able to keep erect upon his horse, on which he seems to sway back and forth like a thing without life. He is more than half a Christian, it is said, though such a suspicion would cost him his crown, if proved. On repairing the Mosque of St. Sophia, through the aid of an American artist, the Sultan was present when some of the old plastering fell from the walls and disclosed various pictures of saints and Christian emblems; on which, he remarked to the artist, in French. It is necessary to cover all that—the time has French, 'It is necessary to cover all that-the time has

GRACE GREENWOOD, (Miss Sarah J Clark,) the popular and gifted American poetess and author, was married on the 24th ult., in the village church adjoining her parents' residence at New Bright-on, Beaver county, Pa., to Mr. Leander K. Lippincott, of Philadelphia.

or Philadelphia.

The Twelfth Baptist Church of this city, of which Rev. L. A. Grimsis is Pastor, have, with the liberal aid of many of our citizens in this city and vicinity, together with the untiring perseverance of the Society, raised and paid towards their meeting-house nearly six thouses to for the Maine Law, in the absence of any thing better, but expressed his belief that nothing short of total extirpation of the article from the face of the earth would effect the desired object.

Great Fire in Providence.—A very destructive fire broke out in Providence on Thursday evening of last week. It originated in the dry goods store of W. J. Ellis, in Mr. George Howard's Westminster Block, and spread rapidly to the adjoining stores. The Museum, Howard Hall, and various buildings adjoining, were consumed. The loss is set down, in round numbers, at not far from \$300,000—of which only \$124,000 was insured.

Great Fire in New Yeal. The case of the Sciety and paid towards their meeting-house nearly six thousand dollars. They have not been able to finish their house, and have worshipped nearly two years in their vestry. The cost of finishing the house will be about freen hundred dollars.

The Ladies of this Society are preparing to hold a Fain, to assist in finishing said church, the sales to commence on the 21st of November, 1852. Said church is located on Southac street. They will be very thank-for donations of any kind suitable for the occasion. Donations may be sent to the house of L. A. Grims, the Pastor, have, with the liberal aid of many of our citizens in his city and vicinity, together with the untiring perseverance of the Society, raised and paid towards their meeting-house nearly six thousand lowards their meeting-house nearly six thousand lowards their meeting-house nearly six thousand lowards their meeting-house nearly six thus and towards their meeting-house nearl

Great Fire in New York .- The extensive

Presentation.—A day or two since, a pleasant affair occurred on board the steamer St. Lawrence. This consisted of the presentation of a silver cup to Mr. James W. Weedman, the popular and gentlemanly Steward. It was a testimonial on the part of the waiters of the St. Lawrence, and is well merited.

The Oldest Inhabitant.—Mr. Editor,—A paragraph appeared in several of the city papers, a week or two since, noticing the death of a woman in East Boston, 96 years old, and speaking of her as the oldest person in Boston. A much older person is living in this city. I refer to Mrs. Boston, a colored woman, residing in Southac street, who is 109 years old. She was born a slave in Reading, in this State, and became free when slavery was abolished in Massachusetts. Relatives of her former owner are still living in Reading, and the age of this old lady is a matter of record. She is a member of Rev. Mr. Grimes's Church, attends public worship on the Sabbath in good weather, and has her hearing and other faculties nearly perfect.—Boston Commonwealth.

Distinguished Arrival in California.—Madding, before the mind of the reader against one of the most important and benevolent Societies of the country—The American Colonization Society. Anybody who is willing to pay 25 cents, more or less, to have the experiment tried on him, can buy a book.'—Evening Traveller, Boston. The Oldest Inhabitant .- Mr. Editor, - A par-

Distinguished Arrival in California.—Madame Pfeiffer, a lady of extraordinary energy and daring, who has made the tour of the world, arrived in San Francisco recently, in the bark Seneca, from Batavia. She is perhaps the greatest traveller living, having traversed alone Asia Minor, Persia, Tartary, India, and penetrated into the unexplored depths of Malacca, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and other East India Islands. She has made her way through howling wildernesses, inhabited by savage beasts and men equally savage, without fear or hesitation, and has always managed to extricate herself from the perils that beset her by her address and courage.

ment tried on nim, can buy.

'This is an able and timely expose of the hypocritical pretensions and of the pro-slavery character of the precision. Society. Every true friend of the colored man should help give it circulation.'—Zion's Herald, Boston.

'If any of our readers are in a neighborhood where Colonization is likely to gain a foothold, they had better arm themselves with this book; and all may read it with profit who wish to be prepared to meet the subject, or are in any doubt as to its character.'—National A. S. Standard, N. Y.

'The book covers the whole ground of controversy,

The New York Express, in an article re-lating to the chiffoniers of New York, says—'We have seen able-bodied persons here gathering up the bits of cigars thrown into the gutters by the smokers, to be made, we suppose, into chewing tobacco for those who revel in the use of tobacco.' Think of that, ye who

The trial of captain Tallman and Mr. Callyer, master and owner of the steamboat Henry Clay, upon indictments of manslaughter, is now in progress in the U. S. Circuit Court in the city of New York.

Murderers Sentenced .- Wm. Barker, con

Murderers Sentenced.—Wm. Barker, convicted of mardering his wife, has been sentenced to the Worcester House of Correction, and then to be hung on such day as the Governor may appoint.

Manly Ransom, put on trial for murdering his wife in Spencer, was allowed by the Court to plead guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced to three years in the State prison.

If it is observed of some of the clergymen attending the Triennial Convention of the Episcopal Church, now in session in N. York, that they 'wear a cross upon their breasts, as a symbol of their high church tenets."—Home Journal.

If it is stated that George Law has effected a sale of a considerable portion of his muskets to the Turkish Government. They have not yet been sent, but are to be shipped in a few days.—Phil. Register.

Seven Samurage The clergs in Mason County are the Morrial Avery street, will receive due attention.

Boston, Nov. 4, 1853.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE INVALID!

AND SUMPERIAND'S Pamphlet on 'Healing.

SLAVE STANFEDE.—The slaves in Mason County are becoming migratory in their habits. Within the last fortnight, eight have made their escape to parts unknown. We presume owners in Mason are to share the fate of slaveholders in this vicinity—have their property wrested from them without remedy or redress.—Parkersburg (Va.) Gazette, Oct. 15.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE INVALID!

AROY SUNDERLAND'S Pamplet on 'Healing by Netterizon, without Prags,' will be sent to you, free of postage, on the receipt of one letter stamp, prepaid. Address 'New Mermon or Curre,' Boston, Ms. O28 tf

PUBLIC FUNCTION OF WOMAN.

TUST published and for rails by ROPENDER WAY.

Still another stampede came off a few miles below Maysville, on Wednesday night last. Five negroes, —three of them very fair and delicate mulatto girls,—succeeded in crossing the river. All traces of them were lost a few miles below Ripley, Brown county.— Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society. Phonographically reported by J. M. W. Yerrington and Ruft-Leighton. Price 6 cents single—50 cents per dozen.

EIGHTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA

### ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

The Eaglern Question.—Constantinople was quiet on the 5th inst. Part of the Russian army was going into winter quarters at Bucharest.

The Turkish declaration of war had been published in full; it is temperate and high-spirited. It does not lay an embargo on Russian ships, and fully protects all the rights of commerce.

When the Car of Russia heard that Turkey had declared war, he fell into a fury, and swore that he would wage a war of extermination against the Turks.

Omar Pasha had notified the Russian commander to retire from the Principalities. Gottschakoff replies that he has no authority either to commence hostilities, to make peace, or to evacuate the Principalities; he therefore refuses to do one thing or the other.

Old Gen. Paskiewitch, of Polish celebrity, had taken the chief command of the Russian army in the Principalities.

The first conflict, it is supposed, will ensue on the Black Sea or in Georgia. The Eighteenth Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Fair will

The Committee have selected an earlier time than usual for holding the Fair, in order that it may immediately follow the meeting which is to be held in this city in celebration of the completion of the second decade of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

### Notices of Meetings. &r.

B REV. ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Worcester County (South Division) Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:—
PaxtonNov. 4.
Leicester Sunday 6.
And as Agent of Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, at
Exeter, N. H., Tuesday eve'g Nov. 8.
Newmarket
South Newmarket Thursday " " 10.
Dover
Great Falls Sunday " 13.
G. B. STEBBINS, an Agent of the Mass. Anti- Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:—

.....Fridaye ve'g...... Nov. Valley Falls, R. L. Sunday eve'g Nov.

Valley Falls, R. L. Sunday eve'g "

Seekonk Monday eve'g "

Lonsdale, R. I. Tuesday "

Cumberland Hill. Wednesday "

Manville Thursday "

Mapleville Friday "

Pascoag Sunday " ascoag......

HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold meetings NORTH DENNIS, at the Unitarian meeting-house, Sunday, Nov. 13, day and evening. LECTURES .- The Tenth Course of Lectures

fore the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society will be de livered, upon successive Sunday evenings, at Lyceum Hall, at 7 o'clock. Nov. 6th, Rev. John T. Sargent, of Boston.

13th, WENDELL PHILLIPS, of Boston. 20th, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, " Tickets for course, 374 cents; single admittance, 64

ELIZA J. KENNY, Rec. Sec'y. Salem, Sept. 20, 1853.

Great Fire in New York.—The extensive clothing establishment of R. L. Rogers and Co., known as Union Hall, Fowlers' block, on the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, was burnt down on Sunday morning last. The adjoining stores were considerably injured. The loss is estimated at from two to three hundred thousand dollars. Three firemen were killed and three others were badly wounded by the falling of a chemico-physiological lecture, embracing the food of plants and animals; new and old theories of nutrition; adulterations, and simple methods for their detection; adulterations, and simple methods for their detection; LYCEUM SCIENTIFIC LECTURES. Prof. W. analysis of extensively advertised nostrums, &c. &c. il-lustrated with practical experiments. Letters addressed to 'Prof. W. S. Brown, Merchant's

Exchange Hotel, State street, Boston, during September and October; or, if later, sent to Blackstone Mass., will receive immediate attention.

Boston, Sept. 30. 6t

A. S. Slundard, N. Y.

'The book covers the whole ground of controversy, and every position is fortified beyond all assault of argument or cavil. We hope it will be widely circulated. Abolitionists should buy it. It will be a store-house of facts for them, and just the thing to circulate among their neighbors.'—Anti-Slavery Bugle.

'We are extremely clad therefore to approunce the

"We are extremely glad, therefore, to announce the publication of a work so well digested and ably prepared—so crowded with proofs, arguments, facts and illustrations—as is this neatly printed volume by Mr. Stenbers."—Liberator.

Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & Co., Bosto JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, Cleveland, O. O7 4wis

JUST published, and for sale by ROBERT F. WALL CUT, 21 Cornhill, 'A SERMON OF THE PUBLIC FUNC

### HOPPER. The Great, the Good, the Philanthropic!

THE man whose name will never die! whose noble efforts in behalf of suffering humanity will to the end of time be a talismanic charm, stimulating to a noble emulation all who may become familiar with his daily deeds of philanthropy, who have soils capable of stimulation for holy ends.

His sympathizing Biographer has written

A TRUE LIFE.

That the world may see what may be accomplished for good, in fourscore years, by a single carnest, devoted soul.

5000 COPIES WERE SOLD IN 2 WEEKS of this thrilling work, and the second 5000 COPIES ARE NOW READY.

# From the numerous and strong commendations of this work, we select short extracts, as follows :--

A lady of high culture writes thus beautifully :

A lady of high culture writes thus beautifully:

'Yesterday and to-day, I have read through the
'Life of Hopper.' What a living witness it is!
Never was life in a book more true to life in the flesh!
That intense vitality which characterized the subject is
stamped upon every page, and while we read, our hearts
glow within us, as if in his very presence. The perusal of this volume has given me two happy, hallowed
days, and I trust will add something better and
brighter to every coming day of my life. I never
read a book which seemed so entirely to decline being a
book, as this does. "A Life" it is; and in this, its
second coming, who shall estimate its influence?"

One of the most distinguished lawyers of New England

"The biography of Hopper, by Mrs. Child, will, I think, take a place as a sort of moral classic, not soon to be superseded. It is much admired."

'A very interesting volume. The authoress has executed her task with the greatest fidelity.'-Clapp's Evening Gazette.

'A book full of life-incidents, that will cause it to be read at all times, and in all places, by children and old men.'—U. S. Journal. 'Every one will read this intensely interesting book, for which we predict a sale little inferior to Uncle Tom's Cabin.'—Life Boat.

'From childhood to old age, the life of Hopper was crowded with the most thrilling incidents, and we feel assured that the reader of his biography will not tire until the last page is finished.'—Christian Secretary, Hartford.

'To praise Hopper is an easy and delightful task; but, alas! on whom has his mantle fallen?'—Liberator. 'A deeply interesting work is Mrs. Child's beautifully written biography of the noble Quaker philanthropist, Isaac T. Hopper.'—N. Y. Evangelist.

Mrs. Child has told the story of this beautiful life in the most charming manner. It is one of the books which will be read.'—Essex Co. Freeman. 'Every page of the work is as interesting as the new-est novel.'—Lowell American.

'Mrs. Child's life of Hooper is one of the most enter-taining biographies ever written.'—Boston Transcript. 'In interest, it does not fall a whit behind Uncle Tom's Cabin.'—Advent Herald.

'His self-denying spirit, his large views, his untiring philanthropy, made him a blessing during his long life, and have left the odor of sanctity behind him.'— New Bedford Mercury.

'The simple and true life of a benevolent Quaker, who spent his life in doing good.'—Boston Traveller.

'Any thing relating to that good old man is worth its weight in gold.'—N. Y. Atlas. ' Reader, get the " Life of Isanc T. Hopper," read every word of it, and get your neighbor to do the same. -New Covenant, Chicago.

'It is a sad thought, that there are but few such 'His life was an unbroken series of self-denying, pa-tient, loving acts. The poor, the suffering and the op-pressed never sought his aid in vain.'—N. E. Farmer.

A heroic life, entirely devoted to doing good.'-R. 'The universe is dearer to its Creator for holding so godlike a soul in its embrace.'—Independent Democrat, Concord, N. H.

'He spent his whole life in laboring to cure the vices and ameliorate the distresses of other people.'—Evening Post, N. Y. 'We have never seen a memoir which came so near to our beau ideal.'—Norwich Examiner.

' Friend Hopper was no saint in buckram-but a genial Christian man in drab; a thoroughly good Sams itan in a broad-brim. — Christian Register, Boston. 'The life of this righteous Quaker is a most instruc-

tive and impressive example of the good which one man can effect, when his heart is set upon doing good.'— Christian Mirror, Portland.

'In almost all good and beneficent projects, the name of Hopper was found. His works will follow him.'—N.

'Mrs. Child's biography of Hopper is an intensely interesting book. He was a truly remarkable man.'— Christian Freeman. 'Hopper, like his illustrious Master, went about doing good.'—Hartford Republican.

'The life of a remarkable man, told in the singularly elicitous style of the author.'—Penn. Freeman. JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY,

PUBLISHERS, 17 & 19 CORNHILL, BOSTON. JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, CLEVELAND, OHIO. For sale by all Booksellers.

O7 4wis

### -82,000-COPIES PUBLISHED IN SIX MONTHS. THE SHADY SIDE:

OR, LIFE IN A COUNTRY PARSONAGE.

BY A PASTOR'S WIFE. \* Uncle Tom's Cabin' formed an era in publishing. It was not only the book of 1852, but THE book of all time. Never before had such a sale been known. SHADY SIDE

Is most emphatically the book of the year 1853. We have published 32,000 copies already, and the demand continues unabated. It is one of those thrillingly interesting words which command attention, and will be seed.

See what others say of it: · We have shed many tears over this book.'—Congregationalist, Boston.

'This is a most life-like narrative, founded upon actual incidents.'—Advent Herald. 'In many respects, this book is superior to "Sunny Side." '-Christian Observer, Philadelphia.

'The book is all-absorbing; one cannot lay it down without reluctance. It should be read in every parish in the land.'—Christian Mirror, Portland. "This beautifully written and truthful volume is still accomplishing its important mission in ealling the attention of the churches to a more adequate provision for their pastor's temporal support. Although it has been issued but a short time, the twentieth thousand has been published, and the demand for it is still increasing. It cannot fail to have a very extensive circulation. The late fortunes (we cannot call them misortunes) of the talented authoress, will serve to invest her book with additional interest, and increase the number of her readers, "—N. Y. Observer.

JOHN P. JEWETT & Co.,

JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON,

For sale by all Booksellers. 07 4wis WORCESTER HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION, NO. 1 GLEN STREET.

THIS Institution is well arranged for treatment at all seasons. It will remain under the medical direction of Dr. George Hovr, until the return of Dr. Rogers from Paris, in April, 1854.

Terms, usually, from 7 to \$9 per week.
For treatment without board, 3 to \$4 per week.
Oct. 10, 1853.

MOREY & OBER,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN Britannia, Glass & Japanned Ware, NOS. 5 AND 7 HAVERHILL STREET, posite Boston and Maie Depot, BOSTON.

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POSITION

### POETRY.

From the Indiana Free Democrat. JOHN PREEMAN. BY ISAAC H. JULIAN. The bane of Prejudice, the creed of Hate, Towards a few outcasts of our common kind, Full long had nerved our 'free and sovereign State,' Its Press, its Politics, its Priests combined : In vain did Justice, Mercy, make appeal,-Men's veins ran gall, - their very hearts were steel.

From the chief ruler to the lowest thing That sported in official livery, The heathen journalist, the crowd, would fling Contempt on Christ, through poor humanity,-Till Heaven—a talisman to purge our shame—
Won from demoniac rage—John Freeman's name.

Freeman in name and fact, and never less ! Well fenced with proofs and friends on every hand, Yet did oppression bind thee in duress-Drag like a felon to the judgment stand-Tear from thy infant's cries, thy wife's embrace, Only because thou bore a dusky face!

Yes, through long weeks of summer's fiercest reign, And on that boasted Anniversary, By booming cannon beralded again, Made holy to Man's Equal Liberty .-The hellish grasp was on thee to torment, With all the tortures petty fiends invent.

The loathsome drama 's o'er-thou'rt free again ! Back, baffled bloodhounds! to your coward lair. And when old Nick unto 'the hunt of men' Again shall call you, have a better care, And scent the footsteps of some hapless wight, Lower, less powerful to prove his right !

O Pleasant Ellington ! ravishing old man ! Meek, kind, God-fearing, full of holy zeal ! What pious heart but mourns thy fruitless plan, But shares the bitter griefs thy own must feel, Finding the Holy Compromise all vain, And bloodhounds powerless to allay its pain !

Lo, ingrate 'Sam,' from o'er the Canadian line, Reveals his mocking 'ivory' at thy woes! And Freeman will not own thy claim ' divine,' In Sam's behalf to quell thy bosom's throes; While impious, upstart Hoosier spirits glow, And fain would antedate thy bliss below

Nor is this all : Shylock shall justice have, Through righteous law, we trust, in fullest O pleasant patriarch by Missouri's wave! Receive a morsel of thy proffered pleasure,-An added token of thy blissful fate-Man-hunting in the bonny Hoosier State !

And ve, sly Satan's cheapest, shallowest tools !a Liston and Walpole, John L. Robinson ! Who, scorning infamy's common ways and rules, Direct the lowest gulf of shame have won : Already thunders through your moral gloom The 'deep damnation' of the time to come! Yes, ever henceforth through this goodly land,

When honest souls shall travail to portray The vilest things, in fitting phrase at hand, Than which no other can the thought convey,-Your simple names' emphatic atterance brief Shall fill the 'aching void,' and give relief!

John Freeman! hadst thou been a common man Of thy despised race, all friendless, low, The 'summary' decree had doubtless been That thou with Pleasant Ellington must go; And thou, for Sam's default, this day had found A lash-driven chattel upon Southern ground

But money was thy friend in hour of need-Secured that time which thy salvation proved,-For the great public heart forgot its creed, And called for justice to a man beloved-O'erawed the minions of the lower laws. And reft the dragon of his teeth and claws !

Thus art thou doubly blest! thyself art free Through the position which thy efforts won, While Truth and Justice, triumphing with thee, May likelier to the lowlier ones be done ; ' John the Forerunner' we may gladly trace Of better days to his much injured race.

Health to thy many friends ! and may their zeal In thy behalf be to thy fellows given ! And may all learn, at length, the common weal Rests not on laws defying highest Heav May day, full-orbed, the rising dawn succeed, Till Indiana shall be free indeed!

Name of good omen-Freeman! may it be Not to thyself nor to thy race alone ! But through the land may Christian Liberty Spring up, the Future bless, the Past atone,-Omnipotent to sever every chain,-Thus may thy cruel wrongs be not in vain !

The leading circumstances in the Freeman case a The leading dircumstances in the freeman case are too fresh in public remembrance to need recurring to at the present time. Ellington is a member, if not a minister, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. By a Western letter to the Hartford Republican, he is reported as passing for a minister on the steambout on his way to Indiana, and in that capacity as rebuking another Southerner for profane awaging! 'Sam' is the genway to Indiana, and in that capacity as results are Southerner for profane swearing! 'Sam' is the genuine fugitive from Ellington, found and recognized as such in Canada. Suit has been commenced by Freeman against Ellington. Liston and Walpole were the man against Ellington. Liston and Walpole were the claimant's attorneys, and let themselves 'with alacrity' to all his efforts to enslave a freeman, as long as there was any hope of success. John L. Robinson is the U.S. Marshal, who,—as is prestre well known to the U.S. Marshal, who,—as is pretty well known,—brought the Federal power to bear in the great work of stripping and examining the body of Freeman, in order to facilitate his abduction into slavery.

## From the N. Y. Tribune.

SONG OF HUMANITY. In the God of Truth be strong ! For the Truth shall perish never, Nor the weak be crushed forever,-Right shall triumph over Wrong ! Live in brotherly communion, Love our Neighbor, help our Brother. With our watchword cheer each other, BE STRONG !

In the God of Truth be strong In the cause of man press on ! Let new sympathy be kindled In the breast where love hath dwindled. Until warmth of soul be won! Here, upon our common altar, With true hearts that ne'er shall falter, Let us pledge our life's devotion To Humanity's promotion,-

In the cause of Man press on

Man is destined to be free ! Free from Slavery's aggression, Free from Tyranny's oppression, And from cheerless Poverty: Free from Prejudice and Error, Free from Vice, that greatest terror, Since the day of hapless Edom Truth hath plead for Human Freedom.

Fear not Man is destined to be free ?

## DEEDS ETERNAL

The deeds of reasonable men, As if engraved with pen of iron grain, And laid in flinty rock, they stand unchanged, Written on various pages of the past,-If good, in rosy characters of gold; If had, in letters of vindictive fire ; God may forgive, but cannot blot them out

# THE LIBERATOR.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CONFLICT OF AGES ; or, the Great Debate on the

is a misadjustment of the moving powers of Christiani-

means, '1st, A true and thorough statement of what along fifty miles an hour; but the glory of it all is is involved in the fallen and ruined condition of man as tarnished by these sudden, frequent and long-protracted charge of dishonorably ruining them, and then to ex-hibit him as earnestly and benevolently engaged in efforts for their salvation, through Christ, after they agrees to take passengers to Chicago in a certain num-

has a right to expect that God will be guided include 1st. The distinction that ought to be made between the innocent and the guilty.

tained Mind and such as are inferior and dependent.

right to confer on his creatures such original constitu- hours on the road. tions, and to place them in such circumstances, as fa- Why is this? The train at Philadelphia was forty flict with this idea, however, he finds a state of deprav- lingered at the way stations to gossip and do business ity and corruption amounting to total ruin on the part for others. This is the case in regard to about forty of man, and finds, moreover, that the perception of this persons bound to Chicago from Philadelphia, now mutdiscrepancy, extending through the whole period of tering and cursing around me. They were delayed in Christian history, has been the chief obstacle to unity Pittsburg several hours; now they must stop here six in the Church. He conceives, however, that this discrepancy is imaginary and not real, and that the trou- will be gone, and they must spend the night there. ble springing from it is quite needless, because pro- Little or no pains are taken by the Agents and Conceeding from a mis-adjustment of these 'moving pow-ers of Christianity,' which he proposes rightly to ad-just by the following assumption. Although it would God to torment a large proportion of the human race in gauge, from New York direct to the Mississippi, which an endless hell, on the common theory of their entering will go through without these tedious and expensive de this world as newly-created souls, (such being enti-lays. We shall then see who will patronize the Penntled, on the principles of honor and equity, to a sound sylvania and Ohio, and the Cleveland, Dunkirk and constitution, a pure nature, and favorable surround- New York Railways, which are now so frequent, tediings,) the author thinks that the same hell and the ous and expensive in their delays and missings of consame amount of suffering immortality may exist with- nections. The destruction of trunks and baggage, in out any infraction of God's equity and honor, if we changing the cars, to suit the variations in the gauge suppose its subjects to have existed, sinned, forfeited at Pittsburg, Erie, State Line, and Dunkirk, is very their rights and lost their inheritance in some previous great. world, before being born here. By this supposition, he The other day, passing from Zanesville to Sandusky, served inviolate, and his ways justified to man; an as- it betokened the approach of slaveholders !-- to see his

ments of depravity in man and equity and honor in far into Ohio now. Soon they will not dare to pollute God, show him to be capable of taking a candid view of this State with their tread. It would not be wholesome the position of an opponent, and of frankly admitting for them to go on the Reserve now. the position of an opponent, and of frankly admitting such merit as it appears to possess. We have a right to expect independence and courage of a Beecher, but it requires a great deal of both, in a sect devoted to following the traditions of the elders, deliberately to citizen. Allegiance to this Government is treason take and manfully to defend a position which appeals to against God. I was born a human being; not a citireason more than to scripture for its support; even this ren of this nor of any government. But, as soon as I would suffice to bring upon him the fearful charge of began to be, the government seized and victimized me rationalism' from the potent, grave and reverend to its inhuman scheme, and, in due time, robbed me of seigniors whom he calls 'brethren'; a very different the fruits of my industry, to enable it to murder my thing, as Sandy Mackaye well remarks, from brothers; fellow-beings, and to sustain and remunerate its agents but his daring goes beyond this, when he quits his theo- for enslaving men, women and children, and for oppreslogical position of a 'worm of the dust,' 'a guilty, sing and crushing the helpless and defenceless. And, weak and helpless worm,' and standing manfully erect, according to the morality of Horace Mann, the incaruses the reason that God has given him to point out nation of the principles and religion of the Free Soil God's duties and obligations to men, and the right that party, I am just as guilty as those who, like himself, men have to expect their fulfilment. This is an ap- constitute the government, and rob me to carry out proach towards revolution; a movement so fraught their designs! Horace Mann glories in being a memwith danger to the leaders, in press and pulpit, of his ber of this slaveholding, slave-hunting, this man-stealsect, that he must of course expect to be regarded by ing and man-killing Confederacy; thanks God that he them with coldness and suspicion, even if the full development of the odium theologicum be restrained for a summate impudence, turns upon me when I remonstrate while. That representative of the theological press against his deeds, and assures me that I am just as which combines the most watchful guardianship of sec- much to blame as he is, because I remain in the nation tarian bigotry with the most spiteful enmity to freedom and allow him to rob me; that the victim is as bad as of thought and speech, has already characterised this the robber, because he did not keep out of the way effort of an earnest mind to honor God and benefit men This is the morality the Free Soil party is now teaching as 'absurdity,' 'futility,' 'irreverence and criminal to this nation; and the Church and priesthood are represumption.' But this was of course to be expected. ceiving and teaching the same. It will not stand; it The elder Scribes and Pharisees called the works of Dr. is not of God.

of that natural and divinely-appointed leader to secta- lecturer I ever heard on that subject. He came to the ther in the direction of the admirable 'Statement of from the Convention with Wendell Phillips and Antoi-Moral Principles,' in his fifth chapter, he will find that God is not only free from the reproach of dishonorably lecturing there on Temperance. Their theme was, The ruining' his creatures, but of ruining them at all ; Maine Law in Ohio. The friends of Temperance in that the vice existing in this world does not authorise this State look to the ballot-box for the abolition of of tuition in its primary school. An unreflecting per- Whigs and Democrats. They find strange bed-fellows. son, who never saw bables after they were twelve months For instance : this coalition have put HENRY AMBLERold, might be pardoned for entertaining very low ideas one of the most unprincipled men in Ohio, in his opportunity of the possibilities of their ever walking with ease and sition to anti-slavery-on their ticket. The Free Soil-

why human suffering should have an end, and why the ready to vote for such a man to a responsible office, as tendencies of man cannot be to irremediable misery; sure us that the only way to abolish the spirit and practreatment cannot properly be called 'benevolent'; the liquor traffic. that this world is not the 'best estate' of free-agency, The price of wheat, in Ohio, is now one dollar, and but its earliest and crudest stage; and that we cannot the tendency is upward still. The corn crop of Europe reasonably attribute to the All-wise such a blunder as is short. Several countries have prohibited exportation the teacher of a primary school would commit, who of corn (grain), for fear of famine. This has raised should systematically place in haunts of infamy and the price of wheat here, and all other grains. State under teachers of vice, these children who had not made and County Fairs are being held here, and premiums the close of her brief period of tuition.

But, when things come to such a pass, it becomes necessary to be quite sure that Gad has, in fact, said so, before we rest in the doctrine of 'this or that church

and his clerical position, the man is to be looked at an imperative duty. No man can have any rights, as a with encouragement and hope who can incorporate into slaveholder. No man can owe any duties, as a slave. his book such just thoughts, and such suggestive ex- It is the duty of all to break up the relation at once and C. K. W. for ever.'

LETTER FROM THE WEST.

MANSFIELD, O., Oct. 5, 1853.

DEAR GARRISON

I am at a railway station, where I am to be confin two hours. To one who is steamed up to go ahead forty miles per hour, by having travelled at that rate fo moral relations of God and Man.' By Edward several previous hours, it is rather trying to be so sud-dealy brought to a dead stand for three or four hours: and that, too, at a station, with hundreds of impatien This book proceeds upon the assumption that there souls around you, faming, fretting and cursing at the ty, resulting in an inevitable logical conflict, which has ontinued the same in substance for fifteen centuries.

By 'the moving powers of Christianity,' the author

By 'the moving powers of Christianity,' the author a sinner, and 2d, A full development of the honor, justice and henevolence of God in his dealings with man, lotted so many hours to so many miles, and all plans so made as, in the first place, to free him from the are disarranged by the railway companies not fulfilling

ber of hours, for a certain price. Twenty passenger The principles of honor and equity by which man pay the price in Philadelphia, and are started on their way. They reach Pittsburg, where they are to be transferred to another Company, to be taken to this place (Mansfield). But the train in Pittsburg, after \*2d, The distinction that ought to be made between waiting half an hour beyond time, puts off without the original constitution and responsible moral character. Philadelphia passengers. These arrive, and behold \*3d, The relations and obligations that exist between they must stay six hours, perhaps over night, waiting great and powerful minds and such as are more feeble for another train. Then, when they start from Pitts and limited, and especially between the great self-sus- burg, they are delayed on the road, and on arriving here, the train of another Company has gone to Sa 4th, The obligations of the Creator to new-created dusky, and here they must stay six hours. Then the beings, as to their original constitution, powers, cir- connection with the steamer at Sandusky is broken, and there twelve hours must be spent, waiting-waiting. In expanding this last statement, the author considers God to be bound by the principles of honor and according to express contract, they spend seventy-five

minutes behind time in starting. Then the Conductors be grossly inconsistent with the equity and honor of lays. There will, ere long, be a railway, of uniform

assumes that all discrepancies may be reconciled, all a fugitive sat by me; a fine-looking man he was. But objections answered, the equity and honor of God pre- to see him tremble at every loud word and bustle, lest sumption in which, probably, very few persons will join fearful anxiety to escape from the whips, chains and bloodhounds of this slaveholding Republic, to find sym-There are some great merits about this book. The pathy and freedom in Canada !-it was shameful to author's statement of the position of various theological sects and parties, in relation to the conflicting ele-

Beecher's Master by yet worse names.

I have been spending a few days in Salem (O.) and vicinity. Dr. Loss, of England, has been lecturing donment of the guidance of reason, and a subjugation there on Temperance—the best and most convincing rian traditions. When Dr. Beecher shall venture fur- Half World's Convention, a delegate; but was rejected very low ideas of the possibilities of free agency,' but drunkenness. The Free Soilers and the Maine Law only of its probabilities during a very limited period party are trying to form a coalition, to defeat the ers have agreed to vote for him, though he boldly de-The further application, above suggested, of the reaclares his contempt for them and their principles. And soning faculty, may show that there is a good reason these men, who, to gain numbers to their party, are that there are 'committals' in Dr. Beecher's own tice of slavery and intemperance is by a political party, creed, from which truth and right require him to 'es- whose single aim is to gain a majority of numbers at cape '; that an eternal hell must remain an imputation the polls. It is certain that no moral principle or praceither upon the prescience or the benevolence of God, tice can be promoted by a party whose single aim is whether pre-existence is admitted or not, and that those numbers, without regard to character. The history of who ascribe to him the pre-arrangement of such a hell, all governments demonstrates that men can never be with its undying worm, its quenchless fire and its tor- made wiser, better, more truthful and just, by political turing fiends, do ascribe to him something 'at war with machinery. Several women, in Ohio, are abroad lecthe highest principles of honor and right'; that such turing as agents of Temperance Societies, to put down

the expected and reasonable amount of improvement at are offered for the most skilful and graceful specimens of horsemanship, by women. It is counted very improper for women to expose themselves to the gaze of 'There is no other interest, of which the mind can men by riding. I wonder, is it more improper for wo form a conception, that deserves for a moment to be compared with the interest that every created being has in the character of God.' p. 258.

It is all year proper according to the gaze of women? Nor would it be any better to say, that we must receive it as a profound mystery; for it is within the reach of the human mind, and we can see that it is absurd at anction, and to have her back scored by the slavedriver's lash, wielded by Presbyterian or Methodist of Baptist ministers, deacons and elders ; but it is so very improper for a woman to expose herself in riding or driving horses, or in dancing on the stage! There i 'Have texts of scripture any authority before you much straining at gnats and swallowing of camels in have proved that—the Bible is the inspired word of this slave-hunting, woman-whipping Republic.

'Is it right to instigate slaves to you

'Is it right to instigate slaves to run away?' asks Despite the disadvantages of his stereotyped creed one by my side. 'Yes,' I say; 'not only a right, but

titution, under the forms of slavery and legal marriage.

The government has as much right to license war, slavery, proselling—drunkenness—as to license war, slavery, prostitution and slave-hunting. It is queer to hear men and slave-hunting around the stood there before him, serene amid the and women declaim against governments for licensing tumult, clad, even then, in the bright robe of the liquor trade, and then defend its right to license heavenly peace? war, slavery and prestitution. But the discussion of the Maine Law is doing a great work as to the powers bers, and all of like spirit, be assured, that I am of government to license wrong, to dethrone God and nthrone Franklin Pierce in his place.

God speed the Right. To this end, agitate, agi-

# WOMAN ON THE PLATFORM.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL COLLEGE, Spring Arbor, Mich., Oct. 17, 1853. FRIEND GARRISON

At the rhetorical exercises of this Institution a few venings since, we had the subject of woman's rights presented to us by a practical demonstration. Two ladies (Miss Tibbets and Miss Scott) being called upon to read compositions, deliberately took their places on the rostrum, and delivered speeches of some ten or twelve minutes each, on the subject of Woman's Rights. They spoke in a very graceful and energetic manner. The 'boys' hung their heads in shame, to see themselves so completely outdone by women. This was a new thing under the snn for our Institution. No woman has heretofore been found who dared make this innovation upon long-established customs.

whole, the majority will sustain these ladies in their position. There are some here who believe that women are as good judges of the sphere they are fitted to occupy as are certain men. We believe that woman has a high and noble mission assigned her, and the sooner all obstacles are removed, the better will it be for the what informality? They stated that the Fifth Ward Temperance Alliance had sent in their list to

Why is it that women cannot command wages equal Ward Temperance Alliance had sent in their list of to those of men, when she toils as hard and does as much? There is wrong somewhere. Some tell us, she can afford to work cheaper; but how, we know not.

No one can honestly deny that woman by nature is better qualified to instruct and control the youthful mind than man. Why, then, should any one seek to deprive than man. Why, then, should any one seek to deprive a large proportion of our race of woman's influence as a teacher? But, says one, 'We would have women for teachers, sometimes.' Truly; and for a mere pittance. Thus foiled in my first attempt to gain admission. too, I suppose. We assert that if woman performs the into a Temperance Convention, I retired to a neigh same labor as man, she should have the same reward.

But now, men no better, and frequently not so well qualified, command double and treble the wages. This the world is the world is the world in the world is the world.

The day, we hope, is not far distant, when wome will rise up in their majesty, and help themselves. The signs of the times clearly indicate that this revolution is destined to triumph. The work must and will proceed, in spite of all opposition. Let ridicule be heaped upon her, yet, nothing daunted, she will go forward to battle and to victory. Yours, for the cause,

ONE OF THE . BOYS.

P. S. By the way, Mr. Editor, why cannot some of the 'Women's Rights' Band ' give this place a call? We claim this as an anti-slavery Institution, and we hope that it will ere long be reckoned among the institutions that believe in women's rights. Come and

## REFORMATORY.

REV. WM. H. CHANNING'S REPLY TO REV. JOHN CHAMBERS.

"GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY!"

To the Editor of the Daily Register.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1853. Sin: Respect for yourself, your readers and you paper, prompts me to reply at once to your article, headed 'Answer, &c., by Rev. John Chambers;' which, through the courtesy of some friend, reached me last evening. I must be very frank, but I will aim to be brief.

And first, Mr. Birney, a word to yoursell. Low knew me, 'in former days, as mild,' &c., and were not prepared for such a speech; you charitably taw, long before Neal Dow was born. And I had suggest that its 'vindictiveness' may be owing to with me ample proof of this interesting temperance fact in the following, which I quote from Prichard's language for my And first, Mr. Birney, a word to vourself. You tie own, and 'are not without hope of seeing a disclaimer.' Now, far from wishing to disclaim the kind, vol. 2., p. 305: one real accusation made in my remarks, I am ready, anywhere and everywhere, to reiterate that charge. Yet there is no 'vindictiveness' in my heart towards the criminal whom I thus arraign, and no emotion which I should not honor any man for feeling towards myself, if I was consciously guilty of having played so base a part. You were not wrong in thinking me 'mild in former days;' I trust I am milder now than then. But my mildness never was, and never will be, of that mean quality, which can tamely see a sister insulted, whether by a pugilist from the ring, or by a rowdy from the pulpit. My principle is peace, but I remember the saying—'You cannot become an angel till you are first a man.'

Doubtless it is a sad work to 'bruise the serone real accusation made in my remarks, I am ready,

Doubtless it is a sad work to 'bruise the ser-pent's bead,' and no son of Eve can avoid the pen-alty, 'he shall bruise thy heel.' There was a rich alty, 'he shall bruise thy heel.' There was a rich meaning, too, in the Greek fible, that Apollo made yearly lustrations for slaying the Python. Yet there are times, when the lightning sheathed in the blue sky must flash forth and strike. And in a word, I should have despised myself, if under existing circumstances, I had not called John Chambers to the judgment bar of popular conscience, for his brutal treatment of my honored friend and fellow-delegate, the Rev. Antoinette L. Brown.

And now, as to the fact, that this man was

particeps criminis,' in the insult offered to woman, on the platform of the 'World's Temperance Contact that need not be named, I felt that there would be for having helped to 'gag the woman,' and I never better issue, conjectured that he would dodge the responsibility of that mannish act. What if he cried 'shame,' only, and not 'shame on the woman;' what if he stamped and shouted only, and did not point his

I assert that there were cries of 'Shame on the Woman,' that fingers were pointed, that he was aider and abettor of that outrage from beginning to end; and to stop all quibbling on his part forever, I now bring him into court, and indict him as being a ring-leader in that platform-mob. Here is the one count to which he must plead 'guilty or not guilty,' and which he cannot evade. Let him either confess, what he, his companions, the whole World's Convention, and the Recording Angels are allowed to do, their compensation is generally.

that some of the first men in this nation attribute the success of their career chiefly to woman's generous instrumentality; but this was my criticism, that having been thus helped, he had not been taught thereby gratefully to reverence womankind. Of what possible consequence is it for the public to be told whether Mr. Chambers has been more or less supported by his sisters; be the debt great or small, he should be proud, not ashamed to not knowledge it. Every son of a mother owes a debt to Wonan. Womanhood, as such, claims honorable courtesy of every manly heart; and he is unmanly, who does not rejoice to testify this respect. The man, who can be rude to even a poor prostitute in the street, will be rude to wife or daughter at his

"Is it right for governments to license the liquor trade?" asks one. "No," I snswer; 'no more than it is woman, will be a gentle-man to all women. His to license prostitution, theft, robbery and murder." This Government does license the worst of theft—man-the slang phrase 'creature' to any woman, under any conceivable conditions. What shall be thought, then, of the moral grade of him, who chose as the moral grade of 'contempt,' a young lady

but a representative of a large, rapidly growing and influential body in every community through-out our land, who are resolved, that woman shall no longer be insulted in public assemblies with im-

with the hope, that I may meet you and your readers under happier auspices, I remain, Mr. Birney, respectfully yours, WM. HENRY CHANNING.

LETTER FROM A REJECTED DELEGATE.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune : Sin: Yesterday morning I had the honor to receive a note, of which the following is a copy: 'This is to certify, that Dr. James M'Cune Smith is

hereby duly appointed a Delegate to represent the Fifth Ward Temperance Alliance in the World's Convention, to be held in the city of New York on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th September, '58.
[Signed] R. T. TRALL,
President Fifth Ward Temp. Alliance.' This morning, (Sept. 8,) at 10 o'clock, the police-

man on duty admitted me to the floor of the Convention on my statement that I had credentials. I Public opinion here, as elsewhere, is divided on this a white hat and yellowish skin, demanded my very exciting topic; yet we believe that, upon the

qualified, command double and treble the wages. This surely ought not so to be. Men who are opposed to this noble reform of this nineteenth century, if not by words, by actions say in plain terms, 'We have got the power over women, and they may help themselves if they can.' savior of the Union, to say nothing of side promises of free and speedy admission into the next World's Convention by their means. On being asked what I'd take, I answered, a table, 'to write a note on,' which was granted without asking 'the Committee. Shortly afterward, I called on Dr. R. T. Trall signer of my credentials. He informed me that the Convention's Committee had made a false issue that the Fifth Ward Temperance Alliance had furnished its quota' in the representation of the City Alliance; but that I was the only delegate appointed specially to represent the Fifth Ward Alliance in the Convention. This point I leave to the proper authorities to settle.

My object in troubling you, Sir, is to record the above facts, and to crave room to state my reasons for seeking an admission into the World's (!) Tem

perance Convention.

1st. As a good citizen, I felt bound to fulfil that appointment allotted to me by a band of reformers in the Ward in which I have lived some sixteen

years.

2d. I noticed in the proceedings of the Convention of yesterday, that the 15th Resolution, offered by Dr. Marsh, was marked by a most singular geographical omission, which I desired most earnestly to fill up: the 'tender sympathies of this Convention' were announced to three quarters of the globe, while the fourth was left to grope in the outer darkness of the Rum Trade and its twin brother, the SLAVE TRADE.

brother, the SLAVE TRADE.

3d. I felt anxious not only to fill up this omission, but also to claim for the quarter omitted,
Africa, the land of my fore-mothers, not only a share of the sympathy, but also the gratitude and admiration of this World's Temperance Convention of the convencional in her year heart, among Researches, &c., into the Physical History of Man-

'The dispatches of Col. Lacorda, written at

legate, the Rev. Antoinette L. Brown. years, I have been an old-fashioned Temperance Mand now, as to the fact, that this man was man, relying on my own unpledged will as sufficient vention.' I was witness of his conduct in that no harm come to me by joining the band of cowardly transaction. Indeed, so barefaced was his brothers' who push forward the tectotal movement. ce, that I supposed he took glory to himself Hoping my next attempt in that way will meet a

JAMES M'CUNE SMITH.
NEW YORK, Sept. 8, 1853.

We take from an article in the New Church Re

either confess, what he, his companions, the whole World's Convention, and the Recording Angels know to be true, or let him turn States' evidence and expose the real culprits. Let the prisoner at the bar then answer: 'Guilty or not guilty!'

As to the wholly unimportant matter of the amount of aid which Mr. Chambers has received from woman, I need only remark, that he has been so absorbed by the smart of the sting as quite to have missed the point of my rebuke. I did not mention—as to his discredit—that he had been helped by women—for he must know very well, that some of the first men in this nation attribute the success of their career chiefly to woman's of lucrative business; and for what they meage, so that they can with difficulty obtain meage, so that they can w

sickish effeminacy, or of destitution and softening to escape which they are so often impelled to choose the trade of hell—a barter which anti-women

rights men and women frequently scruple not to drive them to pursue.

But for their voting, I have not canvassed the question. Unfortunately, however, I was the clim of New England parents, and heard the dection which is revolutionary, I know, but orthodor in all but women, idiots, and negroon. which is revolutionary, I know, but orthodox for all but women, idiots, and negroes—that taxation and representation must go together. It will not do to say that protection is a sufficient reason for taxing women. Nicholas, Francis Joseph, and Frederic, have as good a right to that argument in their descriptions, as any body. So had Green. Frederic, have as good a right to that argument in their despotisms, as any body. So had George III. in the controversy with our fathers in 1763. If women, possessing freedom and reason, are liable to taxes and imposts, the logic is unavoidable, that they have a right to the elective franchise. Ear they are serfs. 'Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed;' but what government is known for woman, except the power of the strong over the weak! Their employment is prescribed, and its compensation; and they are educated to marry for—a support, a position are educated to marry for—a support, a position. ment is prescribed, and its compensation; and they are educated to marry for—a support, a position in society, &c. If a female barters virtue for them, she is condemned by the moral ones; but if she marries to obtain them, it is respectable! What is the difference between the two! Which is and conjugal! Both. Both are scortations. Tell some in all ages of the world have transacted then very forbidden things before alluded to. Queen have ably wielded sceptres, and ladies of rak counseled wisely with potentates. Women have studied the law, and been priestesses of religion. Most of the practitioners of medicine in old time, in all countries, were of that sex. 'Midwires fear and countries, were of that sex. 'Midwires fear Most of the practitioners of medicine in old time, in all countries, were of that sex. 'Midwires fear ed God' then; but now modest women in partinition prefer the services of vuigar men. The Lord condescended to inspire prophetesses, and Paul commended Phebe, the diakonos, or minister of the church at Cenchrea, also Priscilla, his fellow-helper, who taught Apollos the way of God men perfectly. rfeetly.
Swedenborg disdained not to receive honors from

Queen Ulrica, and never bore witness against female sovereigns. He also, in 'Conjugal Los' characterizes the assemblies of women, even pronuencing them more interiorly wise than those of

Why they could not have legislative bodies com posed of their own sex, be awarded the trial before the posed of their own sex, be awarded the trial before the posed of their own sex a useless, inactive life, for one of more rationality and in accordance with genuine affection, and in accordance with genuine affection, an enigmas which I cannot solve. We men of the North deprecate Southern slavery, yet, in errything, almost, pertaining to the relations of water man, they seem to be in advance of us in that so-tion of our country. But I will forbear further re-mark, as I have imperfectly examined the topic. I presume that I favor the unpopular side, an officer

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